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'Blackmail' by Iran Rejected by Shultz

He Says U.S., Allies Cannot Submit To Threat to Close Strait of Hormuz

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz says the United States and other Western countries cannot allow Iran to blackmail them by threatening to close a crucial waterway in the Gulf.
It was the first time Mr. Shultz had suggested the United States might be shifting its policy away from neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war to some support for Iraq. [The White House stressed Tuesday its neutrality in the war while warning Iraq that the United States would react if threats to close the strait were carried out, Reuters reported from Washington.]
Iran has threatened to block shipping in the Gulf if Iraq attacks it with French-made aircraft and missiles.
Mr. Shultz spoke Monday, the eve of a National Security Council meeting with President Ronald Reagan on Middle East policy.
He made the remarks aboard an air force plane as he returned Monday to Washington after a visit to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he had talks with Canadian officials about Canadian and international matters.
Iran has threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz, the tanker lane to the Gulf oil-producing countries, if Iraq used French-made Super Etendard fighters and Exocet missiles in the war.
Noting that threat, Mr. Shultz said: "I do think we don't want to get ourselves into the position where the Iranians, or for that matter, anybody else, says, 'If you do X, or fail to do Y, we'll do something about the Strait of Hormuz, and you'd better not do that.'"
"We don't want to put anybody in the position of successful use of that kind of tactic."
The United States has warned Iran not to try to close the Strait of Hormuz, but Mr. Shultz's remarks came in the context of overall U.S. policy in the Iran-Iraq war.
When a reporter said Mr. Shultz seemed to be showing a tilt in policy toward Iraq, Mr. Shultz replied, "I don't have any comment on that."



PRIEST INTERROGATED — The Rev. Henryk Janowski, center-right, accompanied by Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, on left, was cheered by supporters Tuesday after he left the Polish prosecutor's office in Gdansk. The priest was told he faced criminal charges for anti-state comments in his sermons. The Communist Party Central Committee warned in a resolution that it would not tolerate political activity by "aggressive" priests. Details, Page 2.

Peace Talks Set At Beirut Airport

Choice of Site Leaves Unclear Whether Druze Will Agree

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
BEIRUT — The Lebanese government said Tuesday that the long-awaited conference of leaders of the country's warring factions would be held Thursday at Beirut International Airport despite continued heavy fighting in that area.
However, it was unclear Tuesday night whether the Druze, one of the main combatants, would take part. A spokesman for the Druze political faction, the Progressive Socialist Party, called the airport "completely unacceptable" as a site for the conference, and in Damascus an aide to Walid Jumblatt, the party's leader, expressed surprise at the selection of the airport as the site, saying it presented security problems.
Intense fighting between Lebanese Army troops and Shiite Muslim militiamen continued throughout the day Tuesday in the vicinity of the airport, south of Beirut.
But President Amin Gemayel's government said that the national reconciliation conference, designed to end eight years of civil war and decades of bitter rivalry between religious and political groups, would be protected by the multinational peacekeeping force.

Evidence Mounts on Lebanese Massacres

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — Hundreds of civilians have been killed in Lebanon in the last two months, according to the available evidence. At least some of the victims, judging from appearances, were killed en masse in a cold-blooded and ruthless manner, without regard to age, sex or involvement in the fighting.
The slayings grew out of the fighting that erupted between the Druze and the Christian Phalangist militias as they battled for control of the Chuf mountains and the Alei district after the Israeli withdrawal Sept. 4. Since then, the Christians and the Druze have repeatedly accused each other of massacres of civilians.
The Phalangists have alleged that 500 Christians were killed by the Druze in Bhamdoun and 55 other villages in the mountains. The Druze have alleged that there was a major massacre in the mountain village of Kfar Matta.
In addition to the mutual accusations of ruthless and bloody massacres, the Druze and the Christian Phalangists have accused the world of callousness for its seeming disregard for the killing of civilians.
They complain of press "hypocrisy" for paying attention to the massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Chatila camps near Beirut a year ago but largely ignoring the killing of Lebanese in the mountains.
The recent mass killings in Lebanon have received much less press attention than the Sabra and Chatila killings. This was the case primarily because of the difficulties reporters and international relief agencies encountered in trying to get at the truth about what happened at the time it happened.
Even now, when passions have cooled somewhat, it is still difficult to substantiate many of the massacre stories, despite discussions with Phalangist and Druze officials, the Red Cross, Western diplomats, the Lebanese Army, and some of the few witnesses to several of these events.
Evidence from independent and reliable sources does not exist at this time and probably never will. "We have seen dead bodies in various places, abandoned on roadsides or on the terraces of houses," said Michel Amiguet, head of the Beirut delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, one of the few independent organi-

zations with some access to the battlefield.
"Obviously, civilians have paid the highest price in this fighting," he said. "But we were not with these people when they died. No one has a clear idea how many people altogether were killed, how many were civilians and how many were combatants, and under what conditions they died."
Nonetheless, even with these restraints, much can be said about the massacre stories.
The first major battle of the recent fighting, and the one that elicited the most allegations of massacres, was fought in Bhamdoun.
Fadi Fren, commander of the Christian Phalangist militia, said in an interview last week that 500 Christian civilians were killed by the Druze in 56 villages of the Chuf mountains. He said 200 to 300 civilians were killed in Bhamdoun.
There seems to be little doubt that at least some Christians were massacred in Bhamdoun, although how many is not clear.
Bhamdoun, a largely Greek Orthodox town on the Beirut-Damascus highway, was controlled by the Maronite Christian Phalangist militia. The Druze wanted to take the town and link up with Syrians in Sofar, just to the east.
Before the Israeli invasion, Bhamdoun and its environs were controlled by the Syrians and the Druze, with many Christians living there. When the Israelis took control, they permitted the Phalangist militia to set up offices and checkpoints in Bhamdoun and other Christian areas in the mountains.
The towns in the area are totally intermingled. Some villages were exclusively Druze or Christian and many more were mixed. Every family had guns or was protected by full-time or part-time members of either the Christian Phalangist militia or the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia.
This widespread arming of civilians tended to obliterate in the minds of the combatants any distinction between civilians and fighters. Everyone was a soldier.
Issam Sayagh, commander of all Druze forces in the Alei area, said: "We have documents showing that

the 1,600-man U.S. Marine contingent to the multinational force, it appears to have been selected for security reasons.
The Beirut airport also has long been a symbol of Lebanon's resiliency amid civil chaos, reopening quickly after the worst periods of violence and even flying Middle East Airlines planes in and out of the capital during combat nearby.
But the Lebanese Army was forced to close the main road to the airport Tuesday during a period of sniper fire, creating traffic through narrow coastal streets.
Fighting escalated Tuesday night in the hills east of Beirut as tracer bullets and flares arched through the sky and artillery shells sent reverberations through the capital.
A U.S. Marine spokesman said that several rounds of sniper fire from the Shiite Muslim area west of the airport were directed at a Marine forward position in university science buildings, where a Marine captain had been killed during a fierce firefight Sunday night.
Tank and artillery shells fired by the Lebanese Army also fell on nearby Borge Barajin, where snipers were reported to be dug in the vicinity of the Chatila Roundabout, a main junction in the town.
The army said that at least four persons, including two soldiers, had been killed in an exchange of rocket, grenade and small-arms fire in the Shiite neighborhoods. (Related photo, Page 2.)
The snipers were not identified by faction, but U.S. officials said they appeared to be from the radical Hezbollah, or Party of God, which aligns itself with Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.
■ UN Force Extended
The Security Council decided Tuesday to keep United Nations troops in southern Lebanon until at least April 19. The Associated Press reported from New York.
The six-month extension of the mandate of the UN Truce Force in Lebanon, known as UNIFIL, approved, 13-0. The Soviet Union and Poland abstained.

80 West Germans Held In New Protest at Base

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MUNSTER, West Germany — Police dragged rain-soaked anti-nuclear protesters away from the gate of a West German military base for the second straight day Tuesday, arresting 80, the authorities said.
In the cold autumn rain, Münster police said the protesters' numbers increased from 600 Monday to around 800 by midmorning outside the First Corps Barracks, the largest West German military facility.
The protest movement seemed to have gotten a boost as former Chancellor Willy Brandt said he would address a rally ending a 10-day protest against the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany.
Meanwhile, in a message to missile protesters in Europe Tuesday, President Ronald Reagan said that NATO was building up its defenses only because the Kremlin threatened world peace with an arsenal of nuclear warheads aimed at Europe and Asia.
"Let me emphasize today, and I would urge the young people in Germany to reflect on this," Mr. Reagan said. "It is not the United States and NATO which threaten peace. We have no intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and we're willing to forego them entirely." The administration contends the new weapons are needed to offset the threat from highly mobile Soviet SS-20 missiles.
In other developments:
• Colonel General Nicolae Ceauvov, a member of the Soviet general staff, made the first public acknowledgment that Soviet troops in Eastern Europe were armed with short-range nuclear weapons.
• The Soviet Union and East Germany warned Bonn that their relations with West Germany would suffer serious damage if it accepted the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles. The warning was contained in a communiqué issued after a visit to East Berlin by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey A. Gromyko.
• In Geneva, U.S. and Soviet delegations held parallel talks on limiting long- and medium-range nuclear weapons and agreed to meet again Thursday.
• Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact, said the Communist alliance would install "extra nuclear means" against NATO if the U.S.-made rockets were deployed in Western Europe.
There were no reports of violence or injuries Tuesday in West Germany as demonstrators rallied across the country for a sixth day of protests against the NATO plan to deploy 204 U.S.-built nuclear missiles in West Germany.
Western diplomats in Bonn said they found General Ceauvov's forthrightness about short-range nuclear arms striking. James M. Markham of The New York Times reported.
"Everywhere outside the U.S.S.R. where Soviet Army divisions are stationed, the appropriate missile units have tactical nuclear weapons," the general said in a text subsequently cleared by Soviet officials.
"But I say just as clearly — outside our state territory there are no Soviet medium-range or strategic weapons." One hundred kilometers equal about 60 miles.
In June, West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said in parliament that, at the time of NATO's 1979 decision to modernize its medium-range forces, the Soviet Union started building and stationing a new generation of short-range systems for Eastern Europe. Mr. Wörner said SS-21s, which have a range of 70 miles, had already been deployed in East Germany.
General Ceauvov's formulation went even further, suggesting that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Police moving protesters blockading an electronics factory in Freiburg, West Germany.

D'Aubuisson Said to Tie Army to Death Squads

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service
SAN SALVADOR — Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and a former army major who frequently has been linked to death squads, has reportedly declared that the ultra-right murder teams come from the official Salvadoran armed forces.
Mr. D'Aubuisson made the accusation during an appearance last Wednesday before the U.S. commission on Central America, according to commission sources. The commission is headed by Henry A. Kissinger.
Although U.S. officials have long believed the killers were off-duty soldiers or security officers, the official U.S. and Salvadoran government positions have been that the death squads operate outside the control and against the orders of the military hierarchy.
Military and civilian leaders frequently allege that rightist civilians such as Mr. D'Aubuisson control the squads.
In a tense exchange with commission members over his alleged role with the death squads, Mr. D'Aubuisson reportedly denied guilt and instead provided the first accusation in such a forum by a high-level Salvadoran official of direct responsibility of the armed forces and their leadership.
The former security forces officer said middle- and lower-level officers were involved in the political murder squad and added that the responsibility should be given to their superiors, the sources said. He did not name the superiors.
But in the context, he appeared to be referring to officers of the army, the National Police, the Treasury Police and the National Guard, which along with the navy are known collectively as the armed forces.
Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, the Defense Ministry spokesman, declined comment when asked about the accusations.
Mr. D'Aubuisson was not available Monday for an explanation of his reported comments to the commission.
Mr. D'Aubuisson's remarks did not include accusations that El Salvador's military leadership actively organized the death-squad murders, sources said. Rather, they said, he seemed to be saying the senior officers were responsible in that they have failed to stop the killings during more than three years of terrorism by the far right.
However, Mr. D'Aubuisson was said to have complained that the

The Earth Is Warming Up Faster Than Expected

'Greenhouse Effect' to Bring Major Changes Starting in 1990s, EPA Warns

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency warns in a report that the warming of the Earth, known as the greenhouse effect, will begin to occur in the 1990s.
John S. Hoffman, director of strategic studies for the agency, said in an interview Monday: "We are trying to get people to realize that changes are coming sooner than they expected. Major changes will be here by the years 1990 to 2000, and we have to learn how to live with them."
The EPA says the warming trend, the result of a buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, is both imminent and inevitable.
In the next century, it warns, the world will have to learn to deal with major changes in climate patterns, with disrupted food production and with significantly higher coastal waters.
The greenhouse effect, Mr. Hoffman said, "means a lot more than the temperature getting a little warmer." He said: "There could be big changes. New York City could have a climate like Daytona Beach, Florida, by 2100."
Although private scientists have made similar predictions for years, this report is the first to say that the greenhouse effect is not a theoretical problem but a threat whose first effects will be felt within a few years.
The report says there is still considerable uncertainty about the speed and size of the temperature changes but that the best estimates now suggest that global average temperatures could increase 2 degrees centigrade, or 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit, by the year 2040. By the year 2100, the increase could total 5 degrees centigrade, or 9 degrees Fahrenheit.
Such increases in the average temperature of the Earth would be accompanied by temperature increases up to three times as large in the polar regions, which could cause the polar ice caps to melt rapidly.
After examining trends in atmospheric patterns and fuel uses, the EPA says that no strategy for mitigating the problem, even a total ban on the use of fossil fuels, could do more than delay the warming effect a few years.
Fossil fuels are the major source of the carbon dioxide, which lets sunlight enter the atmosphere and heat the Earth but inhibits the escape of heat radiation into space.
"A soberness and sense of urgency should underlie our response to a greenhouse warming," the report concludes.
The projected average temperature changes do not necessarily reflect the disruptive effects of wide seasonal swings that could bring extremes of heat or drought or rainfall, Mr. Hoffman said.
He said the report was reviewed by about 100 scientists before publication and most of the criticism was that the projections of the amount of warming were "too conservative."
The report, which examined computer projections of different ways of dealing with the carbon dioxide problem, including the management of fuel use, says more research is needed. Uncertainties include the timing and size of the warming trend and where and how specific areas of the Earth will be affected.
It says that more also needs to be found out about the impact of other "greenhouse gases," including methane and nitrous oxide.

EC Prepares Way For Farmers of Spain, Portugal

The Associated Press
LUXEMBOURG — The European Community made a breakthrough Tuesday in its drive to bring Spain and Portugal into the trade bloc by settling a two-year dispute over agriculture in southern Europe.
EC agricultural ministers adjusted their olive oil, fruit and vegetable subsidy program and agreed to a common negotiating stance in farm talks next year with Spain and Portugal.
"The major condition for getting things moving has now been unblocked," said the Greek EC affairs minister, Grigoris Varfis, the designated official spokesman.
He said he expected a formal EC proposal on farm trade, the key dossier in the negotiations, to be presented to the Spanish and Portuguese governments before the end of the year.
The French agricultural minister, Michel Rocard, warned that Spain and Portugal still had a lot of negotiating to do. Agreement on fruit and vegetables is fine, he said, "but fish, cereal, sugar and beef sectors still must be worked out."

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Reagan Aides Urging Accelerated Anti-Missile Development

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's national security advisers are urging him to support an accelerated five-year program allotting \$18 billion to \$27 billion to develop space-based and other weapons for intercepting nuclear missiles fired at Western targets.

The recommendation, which comes from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and William P. Clark, the president's outgoing national security affairs adviser, follows months of study by scientists and policy analysts. The new defensive weapons that it envisions could have serious implications for the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms control talks now under way.

The United States and the Soviet Union signed an Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in 1972 in which both sides agreed "not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based."

[The United States is hoping its development of defensive space weapons using laser beams will lead to a new treaty with the Soviet Union, a presidential spokesman said Tuesday, United Press International reported.

The spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said plans to develop such weapons do not necessarily violate the ABM treaty. He said, "You can go a considerable distance in research and development without conflicting with the ABM treaty."

Details of the highly classified report with the recommendations were published Monday in Aviation Week & Space Technology.

The interagency group, headed by Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark, distilled the work of two Pentagon panels, which studied both the scientific feasibility of developing defensive space-based weapons and the political and policy-making impact of abandoning the 30-year U.S. policy of deterring nuclear war and limiting the arms race through concentrating resources on offensive nuclear weapons only.

As word of the recommendations has leaked out over the past several weeks, they have been sharply attacked by critics who see defensive weapons as an escalation of the arms race.

According to Aviation Week, the interagency report argues that defensive weapons would enhance strategic stability and the deterrent quality of the U.S. arsenal.

"Even prior to deployment, the demonstration of U.S. technology would strengthen military and negotiating stances, and options for immediate deployment would play a significant role in deterrence," the magazine quoted the report as saying.

Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark reportedly have prepared for the president four funding options for an accelerated research and development effort.

The most expensive calls for spending \$27 billion over five years, including \$2.6 billion in fiscal 1985, leading to deployment of the first "layer" of a total defense system by the year 2000. The other options would not aim for deployment in this century, but would call for spending \$18 billion to \$26 billion from 1985 through 1989 to demonstrate promising technologies.

At the highest level of funding, a strategic defense program would increase by half the money the Pentagon now is spending for all science and technology research programs.

George A. Keyworth 2d, the president's science adviser, said in a speech last week that the Pentagon's scientific study panel had recommended a "multi-tiered array" of defensive weapons to attack Soviet warheads all along their flight path.

The technologies slated for study include space-based and ground-based laser weapons, including the X-ray laser powered by a nuclear blast in outer space, powerful infrared sensors and laser pointing and tracking equipment effective at a range of several thousand miles.

A senior weapons scientist who participated in the studies said that the technologies recommended for accelerated development would include "hypervelocity projectiles" and "shotgun" projectiles to knock down warheads.

This official said the scientific study team that worked on the technology problems included a "red team" that evaluated Soviet countermeasures to the weapons as well as the overall Soviet response to a U.S. defensive program. He said it was the consensus of the scientists involved that U.S. development of a strategic defense would cause the Russians to redouble their efforts to build new and more effective offensive weapons.

According to Aviation Week, Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark concluded that a U.S. defensive push would complicate and confuse Soviet planning for future strategic forces.

WORLD BRIEFS

Knesset Approves Finance Minister

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The Knesset approved Tuesday the appointment of Yigal Cohen-Orlag, an economist who favors continuing Israeli investments in the occupied West Bank, as the country's new finance minister.

Voting in the 120-member parliament was 60-48 in favor. Mr. Cohen-Orlag was Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's candidate to succeed Yoram Aridor, who resigned last week after proposing that Israel's floundering economy be linked to the U.S. dollar. Mr. Cohen-Orlag, 46, who is building his home in a West Bank settlement, made no statement after being sworn in.

Earlier, the Knesset postponed a no-confidence motion against Mr. Shamir's nine-day-old government so it could debate the appointment. The motion will probably reach the floor Wednesday. Mr. Shamir is expected to defeat it.

Russians Launch Afghan Campaign

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Soviet and Afghan government troops backed by heavy air support have launched offensives against Moslem insurgents in seven provinces of Afghanistan, bombing and shelling many villages, a Western diplomat quoted Tuesday.

The diplomat reported an embassy report from Kabul, the Afghan capital, which spoke of a five-day attack on the town of Istail by MiG fighter-bombers, helicopter gunships, artillery batteries and tank fire. The barrage, beginning Oct. 12, reportedly flattened nearly half the town of 5,000, located 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of Kabul. Casualties were said to be high.

Two rebel commanders were said to have been killed in the assault on Istail, a base for many guerrillas, although a majority of the insurgents reportedly escaped the bombardment to nearby villages in the Salang Pass. During lulls in the bombing, Soviet troops visited the town with a list of buildings where rebels had reportedly lived and set those houses on fire, the diplomat reported.

Comecon Is Urged to Be Self-Reliant

BERLIN (AP) — Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union urged more self-reliance Tuesday for the Moscow-led trade and economic community to counter embargoes imposed by the West.

In an address opening a three-day summit meeting in East Berlin of prime ministers from the 10-nation Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), he called on the group to organize joint production of machines, equipment and materials "the sale of which is being restricted by the West." President Ronald Reagan has led a Western campaign to restrict the exportation of sophisticated technology, especially computers, to Soviet-bloc countries because of military applications.

A Comecon report outlining progress since the last prime ministers' session a year ago in Budapest said the group had already undertaken steps to improve cooperation in "electronic components, microprocessing technology, robot technology and color television."

Austria Tries 9 Accused of Nazism

VIENNA (Reuters) — Eight Austrians and a West German charged with engaging in Nazi activities went on trial Tuesday amid tight security in the biggest case of its kind in Austria in the past decade.

The West German defendant, Elkehard Weil, 33, is also charged with instigating bomb attacks on Jewish-owned textile shops in Salzburg and Vienna and on the Vienna homes of prominent Jewish citizens.

The charges are connected with a series of attacks that started in February 1982 when a bomb exploded in front of the house of Vienna's chief rabbi, Akiba Eisenberg. In August 1982, Mr. Weil and eight other men were arrested and charged with Nazi activities, banned under the Austrian Constitution. The trial is expected to last until mid-December.

Iraq Accused of Executions, Torture

LONDON (AP) — The Iraqi government has executed 520 political prisoners since 1978 and has reportedly tortured 23 other people to death since 1976, Amnesty International alleged in a report to be released Wednesday.

The London-based human rights organization called on the government of President Saddam Hussein to halt executions for nonviolent political offenses "as a first step towards abolition." It also called on the Iraqi government to investigate the reported torture deaths and introduce safeguards to protect prisoners.

The Amnesty report was compiled by a team of investigators, led by the organization's secretary-general, Thomas Hammarberg of Sweden, who visited Iraq in January. The Iraqi government has denied that there have been any political executions or torture.

For the Record

A West German was seriously injured by an automatic shrapnel gun after crossing the border into East Germany and tampering with a border fence, the Bonn Interior Ministry said. The East Germans said last month they would remove the shrapnel guns. (Reuters)

Twenty-six persons have been detained in Niger in connection with a plot to overthrow the government earlier this month, Niamey radio quoted President Seyni Kountché as saying Tuesday. (Reuters)

The Vatican formally took ownership Tuesday of the Shroud of Turin, the linen that some Christians believe is the burial cloth of Jesus. The shroud was owned by the Italian royal family and left to the church in the will of King Umberto II, who died in exile earlier this year. (UPI)

Senior European Community officials predicted Tuesday an extension of a freeze on some farm subsidy payments, imposed last week to stop the EC from running out of cash. The EC Commission is to meet in Brussels on Wednesday to decide whether to extend the freeze, currently set to expire Sunday. (Reuters)

2 Asked to Serve in New Aquino Probe Delay Reply Until Others Are Named

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — The National Assembly on Tuesday named two of its members to take part in a new investigation into the assassination

of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., an opposition leader, but they withheld their acceptance until other members of the inquiry panel are named.

The appointments marked the first step toward the formation of a commission to replace a panel named by President Ferdinand E. Marcos after Mr. Aquino's assassination on Aug. 21. That commission disbanded last week following challenges to its impartiality.

The two persons designated Tuesday by the National Assembly, the Philippine parliament, had also been members of the disbanded panel. One of them, Arturo Tolentino, is minister of state for foreign affairs, and his Nationalist Party is in a parliamentary coalition with the government.

But he had declined a government request that he serve as chairman of the previous panel, and on Tuesday, he said that he had not made a decision on whether to accept a seat on the new board. "We don't know the other members yet," he said.

The other person, Filomeno Fernandez, is an opposition member. The National Assembly named him to the first panel, and he did not join the four other members in resigning. There was no indication whether he had decided to join the new panel.

Mr. Marcos had been scheduled to address the assembly, which met in special session Tuesday, but he canceled his appearance without explanation.

The session was called to consid-

er electoral reforms being proposed to encourage the political opposition to participate in parliamentary elections next year. The speech that Mr. Marcos had prepared for delivery at the assembly acknowledged that in "less than three months, the nation has sharply moved into the throes of crisis" because of the Aquino assassination and economic difficulties.

Mr. Marcos condemned "those who seek to profit by these events" and pledged that he would "not allow the clamor of voices in our midst today to deter us from the course that the nation must follow to heal and strengthen itself."

In Mr. Marcos's absence, opposition legislators pressed for major constitutional amendments that would limit the president's powers and clearly designate a successor in the event of his death, resignation, permanent incapacity or removal.

At present, the constitution calls for a 15-member executive committee to succeed the president until new elections can be called.

Move on Vice President

Mr. Tolentino said Tuesday that he would draw up a constitutional amendment to restore the vice presidency. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Tolentino said reviving the office, which was abolished when Mr. Marcos instituted martial law in 1972, would provide for more stability than would the executive committee, and would make it "easier to pinpoint responsibility."



GUN AND VEIL — Shiite Moslem women with automatic weapons walk in a southern suburb of Beirut that is controlled by Shiite militias opposed to the Lebanese Army.

D'Aubuisson Said to Link Army to Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

appear to challenge this explanation by implying that the military leadership could stop the murders.

This has been a major subject of debate in the U.S. Congress. Opponents of the Reagan administration's policy of supporting the Salvadoran Army have said that U.S.

funds were being spent to support armed forces guilty of allowing repeated human rights abuses.

Administration officials respond that, despite continuing abuses, the Salvadoran government has been improving its record.

The Reagan administration has strongly condemned a recent increase in death-squad murders and threats by groups calling themselves the Secret Anti-Communist Army and the Maximiliano Hernandez Anti-Communist Brigade.

Since May, the two groups have claimed responsibility for at least 10 execution-style killings and for a series of bombings and death threats.

Against that background, Mr. d'Aubuisson on Oct. 1 accused a Salvadoran labor leader of having links to a guerrilla group and said U.S. aid funds had passed through him to the guerrillas. The union activist, Samuel Maldonado, was in the United States at the time for a meeting of the AFL-CIO, which maintains close links with his labor federation.

The federation, the Popular Democratic Union, said four days

later that Mr. d'Aubuisson's accusations amounted to a death sentence for Mr. Maldonado.

Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president and a member of the Kissinger commission, was said to have been particularly severe Wednesday during Mr. d'Aubuisson's appearance before the commission.

Mr. Kirkland has pressed for prosecution of the killers of two land reform advisers from the United States shot here Jan. 3, 1981. The two were sent by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

He and other administration critics have in the past expressed skepticism about the Salvadoran government's claim that it is trying its best to bring the murderers to justice and prevent new killings by death squads.

Sources said Mr. d'Aubuisson's appearance before the commission spread that skepticism to other members of the commission, including Republicans who normally support administration policies here.

A green finger (the knack of making plants grow) doesn't necessarily mean a plentiful harvest. Vegetables, fruit trees and other delicate crops have little resistance to a great number of microorganisms. For example, in Japan, apple and pear orchards are ravaged by alternaria (leaf spot). Other enemies like weeds cause considerable losses in rice fields.

To help these crops survive, Rhône-Poulenc developed Rovral, a fungicide proved effective in Japan against alternaria and other diseases, and Ronstar, a specific herbicide for rice.

In 1980, about 750 thousand acres were treated with Ronstar.

Crop losses due to disease, weeds and insects represent more than a third of the earth's present yield. As the world's 5th largest producer of crop

protection products, Rhône-Poulenc plays a leading role in the effort to improve productivity.

Agrochemical research is just one of Rhône-Poulenc's activities which are finding today the answers to tomorrow's needs: not only in crop protection but in medicine, textiles and communications systems.



The creative chemical company worldwide.



Rhône-Poulenc helps give the Japanese a green finger.

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Priest Friend of Walesa Faces Subversion Probe

United Press International

WARSAW — Prosecutors on Tuesday told the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, a close friend of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, that he faced criminal charges because of anti-state comments in his sermons.

Mr. Walesa, the bishop of Gdansk and 700 supporters cheered Father Jankowski when he emerged from a 35-minute interrogation and announced he had refused to answer any questions. The government charged that the priest's followers were trying to intimidate the authorities and condemn them for showing "symptoms of fanaticism."

About 200 people jammed the corridor outside the Gdansk office where Father Jankowski faced the prosecutors. They shouted pro-Solidarity slogans and sang religious songs.

In Warsaw, the chief government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the priest's supporters "stormed the prosecutor's office." Witnesses in Gdansk said the crowd was noisy but waited outside the office until Father Jankowski emerged, then dispersed. "These were symptoms of fanaticism incompatible with inter-human relations in a civilized country," Mr. Urban said at a news conference.

The 48-year-old priest was not placed under arrest, and prosecutors did not formally indict him for

any offenses. But he was told he was the target of an investigation involving three charges carrying penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment, Mr. Urban said.

Father Jankowski said he had spoken about human rights in his church, decided evil where he saw it and would continue to do so. He denied he had violated any law and told reporters, "I refused to testify because I felt I was innocent."

The Gdansk pastor has made no secret of his pro-Solidarity senti-

ment, and his St. Brigida parish church near the Lenin shipyards has become a center for supporters of the outlawed union.

Mr. Urban confirmed that Father Jankowski would not be placed under arrest in the near future. He said the case against the priest would take the form of a pre-trial investigation, with depositions from a series of witnesses.

A second priest, the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko of Warsaw, is the target of a similar investigation, the

government spokesman said, but the case against him has not yet progressed as far as the probe of Father Jankowski.

On Monday, the Communist Party Central Committee warned in a resolution that it would not tolerate political comments or "aggressive" activities of priests. It said Polish Communists opposed "the abuse of priests' robes and the sites of religious cults for political operations that violate the social order and disturb social calm."

80 West German Protesters Arrested at Base

(Continued from Page 1)

nuclear weapons might be deployed in countries such as Mongolia and Afghanistan.

The general told Stern that the 108 Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment in West Germany could reach the Soviet Union in 8 to 10 minutes, while Soviet SS-20 systems would take 16 minutes in retaliation.

"To balance out this disadvantage," he said, "we, in agreement with our allies, would bring an appropriate weapons system into a forward position."

Meanwhile, the peace movement announced that Mr. Brandt, 69, chairman of the Social Democrats, the main opposition party and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, would

lead a Bonn rally Saturday. In Paris, Defense Minister Charles Hernu approved a call by an opposition leader, Jacques Chirac, for more active West German participation in European defense.

Mr. Chirac, leader of a neo-Gaullist party, said in Bonn on Monday that he expected West Germany to join France and Britain in developing a European nuclear deterrent force in about five years.

(NYT, AP, UPI, Reuters)

Small Demonstration

Earlier, James M. Markham of The New York Times reported from Bonn:

Only 100 women showed up Monday to picket the West Ger-

man Defense Ministry on what was described as a "resistance day of women" against the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany.

During the weekend, a proclaimed "total blockade" of the U.S. Air Force base at Ramstein was disbanded a day early for want of supporters. On Saturday in Bonn, a "human chain" that was meant to link the Soviet and the U.S. embassies had large gaps in it.

Both West German activists and Interior Ministry officials caution that the poor turnout at a number of protests in the last few days will probably not prevent the movement from drawing big crowds to announced demonstrations in Bonn, Hamburg, West Berlin, and Stuttgart on Saturday.

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Reagan Viewed as Snubbing the Right

Naming of McFarlane, Bypassing of Kirkpatrick Illustrate Softer Stance

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The appointment of Robert C. McFarlane as national security adviser and the likelihood that Jeane J. Kirkpatrick will leave the United Nations are widely viewed as a major blow to conservatives in the Reagan administration.

A key foreign policy official said

NEWS ANALYSIS

that President Ronald Reagan was being seen increasingly as shaping a "traditional Republican administration," with a more pragmatic and flexible approach on such issues as arms control and relations with the Soviet Union. The hard-line conservatives have been less willing to make concessions in arms talks or to listen to the European allies on the continuation of trade relations with Moscow.

Other officials said they expected that Mrs. Kirkpatrick's departure — White House officials said Monday that she was undecided in her intention to leave the administration at the end of the year — and Mr. McFarlane's installation at the White House would lead to a less assertive approach in Central America.

A senior White House official said he and others felt that Mr.

McFarlane, whose appointment does not require Senate confirmation, was being unfairly misjudged as "soft" by conservatives. "That attitude comes by people who don't know the man," he said, noting that early in 1981 the same critics worried that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was insufficiently conservative.

"Bud McFarlane is not conservative," the official added. "That's ridiculous. He is not an ideologue, but he is a hard-liner."

The official acknowledged, however, that Mr. McFarlane had been a leading advocate of flexibility in arms control talks as the administration discussed revisions in its negotiating position with Democrats in Congress this year.

On the Middle East, Mr. McFarlane's views are described by administration officials as complex. He was credited at the White House with helping to bring about the cease-fire between government and Syrian-backed forces in Lebanon last month. But some in the administration are known to fear that he did so at the expense of allowing increased influence by Syria in Lebanon's political affairs.

In addition, Mr. McFarlane was said to be a strong advocate of the use of U.S. military force. He reportedly pushed for presidential approval of the naval shelling of

Syrian-supported positions, which was opposed by the Pentagon, and the general broadening of the U.S. role to include supporting the Lebanese government.

State Department officials have reported that Mr. McFarlane advocated that U.S. marines be sent into the Chuf mountains outside Beirut to prevent a takeover there by Druse militiamen allied with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. This was not done, however.

A White House official, praising Mr. McFarlane, said he provided "a real master stroke" in the Middle East by bringing about military support of the Lebanese government. He suggested that Mr. Reagan had approved the step only because he and Mr. Clark were relying heavily on Mr. McFarlane's judgment.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who is the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, is a major proponent of military and economic aid to try to stop the spread of communism in Central America. Her chief ally has been William P. Clark, who resigned Monday as national security adviser after being nominated secretary of the interior by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Clark had to overcome the skepticism of fellow White House officials to win agreement to have

Mr. Reagan speak out on Central America last spring. In addition, he angered colleagues at the White House and the State Department earlier this year by winning approval of large-scale military exercises in Central America.

Administration officials said that even if Mr. McFarlane tends to agree with Mr. Clark's approach, he would probably lack the influence to carry it through. They said he could not possibly duplicate Mr. Clark's authority, which was derived from his long association with the president.

"Clark really felt strongly about Central America," said a senior foreign policy official. "He was instrumental in drawing the lines and getting the president excited about it. If you're president, it's one thing to listen to a fair-minded low-key guy, and another to listen to someone you've known for 20 years and who's bailed you out lots of times."

Another top administration foreign policy official agreed that the departure of Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Clark would be viewed as "a major lurch in orientation of our foreign policy."

In addition, both Mr. Weinberger, the defense secretary, and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, were said to fear that Mr. McFarlane's low-key ap-



President Reagan introducing Robert C. McFarlane as his security adviser nominee on Monday at the White House.

proach would hamper him in the bureaucratic battles sure to face him at the White House.

Mr. Reagan was said to have settled on Mr. McFarlane only after assuring Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Casey that the new adviser would have all the access and authority of Mr. Clark. The evidence Monday is that he has yet to as-

sage conservatives who fear that the administration is less friendly to their views.

It thus appears that as Mr. Reagan approaches a presumed reelection campaign — he formally authorized a campaign committee Monday — the foreign policy factions within his base of support are as sharply divided as ever.

Kirkpatrick Stays Silent

About Her Career Plans

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, has said that she intends to remain at her post through the end of this year's General Assembly session, but declined to say what she would do after that.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has been portrayed as being irritated at the selection of Robert C. McFarlane as President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser and at reports that she might be offered an advisory job in the administration. She is said to have wanted the national security adviser's post herself.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick had a long meeting with Mr. Reagan Monday before the announcement of Mr. McFarlane's selection. In a telephone interview afterward, she refused to provide details of her own plans or even to confirm that she and Mr. Reagan had met.

She and Mr. McFarlane, now the deputy national security adviser and the special Middle East envoy, had been the top two candidates to replace William P. Clark as the national security adviser. Mr. Clark was nominated Thursday to become secretary of the interior.

"I naturally respect the right of the president to appoint anybody in a position in his administration that he chooses," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said. "And, of course, I warmly support his decisions. And I am committed to serving through the General Assembly."

The current session of the General Assembly is scheduled to conclude Dec. 20. White House aides said Mr. Reagan had hoped to offer Mrs. Kirkpatrick a post as a senior

foreign policy adviser in Washington. It was not clear whether she had indicated her intentions to the president, but she has been depicted as reluctant to accept another post in the administration.

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Budget Officials Say Reagan Probably Won't Seek Big Spending Cuts in '85

By Joel Havemann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun preparing a federal budget for the coming election year that would be a significant retreat from its previous tough budgets, with their drastic cuts on domestic spending, administration sources say.

The fiscal 1985 budget that President Ronald Reagan will submit to Congress in January probably will call for no significant new spending cuts, according to officials in the Office of Management and Budget.

In fact, the administration may not even ask again for cuts it proposed — and Congress rejected — in the past, they said.

Mr. Reagan still has more than two months to decide to return to the attack and push Congress for more deep spending cuts.

But at this point, the agency has instructed government agencies to

prepare budgets for fiscal 1985 that generally reflect fiscal 1984's budget policy extended for another year.

According to current assumptions about the course of the economy, that would leave the projected deficit for fiscal 1985, which begins Oct. 1, at \$170 billion.

"It's a given," one administration source said, that the deficit ultimately proposed will be smaller than the fiscal 1984 deficit, which is now estimated at about \$180 billion.

But just how far the deficit will decline remains unclear and will depend on whether the administration repeats most of its budget-cutting proposals.

"No such tactical decisions have been made," the source said, speaking on condition he not be named.

Mr. Reagan's new budget posture reflects a political dilemma facing him as he approaches his undeclared re-election campaign.

The president probably could earn political capital by proposing measures to slash the huge deficit, but that course also poses significant risks.

For one, there is the "fairness issue" — the charge that the administration's budget and tax policies of previous years have disproportionately favored the rich at the expense of middle-income and poor Americans.

Another risk is Mr. Reagan's declining success rate in Congress, which suggests that trying for dramatic budget-cutting proposals again would be futile.

That might not be a political liability if Mr. Reagan chose to blame Congress for failing to make the necessary tough decisions to cut spending.

But such a charge would fall not only on the Democratic House but also on the Republican Senate, and Mr. Reagan might not want to do anything to jeopardize the Repu-

licans' fragile grip on the Senate in the 1984 elections.

From the perspective of the agencies, the agonizing in the White House over how to prepare an election-year budget with an enormous built-in deficit has resulted in a lack of direction from the top in the early stages of the budget process.

"They don't know what the hell they're going to do," a budget official in a federal department said of the budget office.

The budget office gave the agencies their preliminary fiscal 1985 spending ceilings last summer.

In past years, those ceilings have forced the agencies to prepare spending-cut proposals. Although the 1985 numbers have not been made public, sources at the budget office say that for most agencies, the new numbers are very close to the administration's most recent estimate of what it would cost to keep operating government pro-

grams at the levels proposed for 1984.

That would mean no new spending cuts, except where needed to offset increases elsewhere.

In July, the budget office estimated that continuing the budget policies proposed by the administration for 1984 would mean federal expenditures of about \$918 billion in fiscal 1985.

With no tax increase, revenue would total \$748 billion, leaving a deficit of \$170 billion — only about \$10 billion below the deficit expected this year.

Even that decline in the deficit would stem primarily from the improving economy, which automatically increases tax revenues as individuals' incomes rise. That side effect of the recovery relieves some of the pressure for spending cuts to reduce the deficit.

In fact, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan recently told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that the fis-

cal 1985 deficit could be in "the area of" \$100 billion if economic improvement continued and spending was cut.

But the spending cuts now under consideration seem unlikely to achieve a deficit that small under any foreseeable economic circumstances.

The budget office issued its summer spending ceilings to the agencies without any specific guidance from Mr. Reagan.

On Friday, the president will receive the second of two briefings from David A. Stockman, the budget director, reviewing past administration budget policy. But the budget office does not expect Mr. Reagan to make any decisions of his own until December.

The budget office, meanwhile, is reviewing the agencies' spending requests and probably will trim most of them before issuing its own version of the agencies' budgets at the end of November.

Brazilian Party Opposes Wage Limit, Jeopardizing Agreement With IMF

By Richard House
Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — The Brazilian government's hopes for an early compromise with the National Congress on a key component of its austerity agreement with the International Monetary Fund have suffered a serious setback.

The president of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, Ulysses Guimarães, said Monday his party rejected modifications to a law that would hold wage increases to only 80 percent of the rate of inflation.

He said the party wanted a major renegotiation of the IMF agreement, as well as a commitment from the military government for direct presidential elections.

Both the IMF and commercial banks cut off Brazil loans last May, when the country failed to comply with economic targets set out in a lending agreement with the fund last February.

After protracted negotiations, the military government and the IMF reached a new agreement in August. The accord is designed to reduce Brazil's need to borrow abroad and to lower the country's 155-percent inflation rate. The wage law is a major part of the agreement.

In order for the banks and the IMF to resume lending, as well as to complete an additional \$11-billion loan package that Brazil needs to keep afloat, the National Congress must endorse the government's IMF agreement.

The military government can use various constitutional devices to keep the law in effect. But sources said the IMF has made clear that it wants a freely voted acceptance of austerity.

The government party is in the minority in Congress. Mr. Guimarães said the government's modified wage proposals were not substantially better than those proposed nearly two months ago and rejected by Congress.

Under congressional procedure, the law must be accepted or rejected within 10 working days from Tuesday.

Mr. Guimarães' party advocates a moratorium on any repayment of principal and interest on Brazil's nearly \$93 billion in foreign debts.

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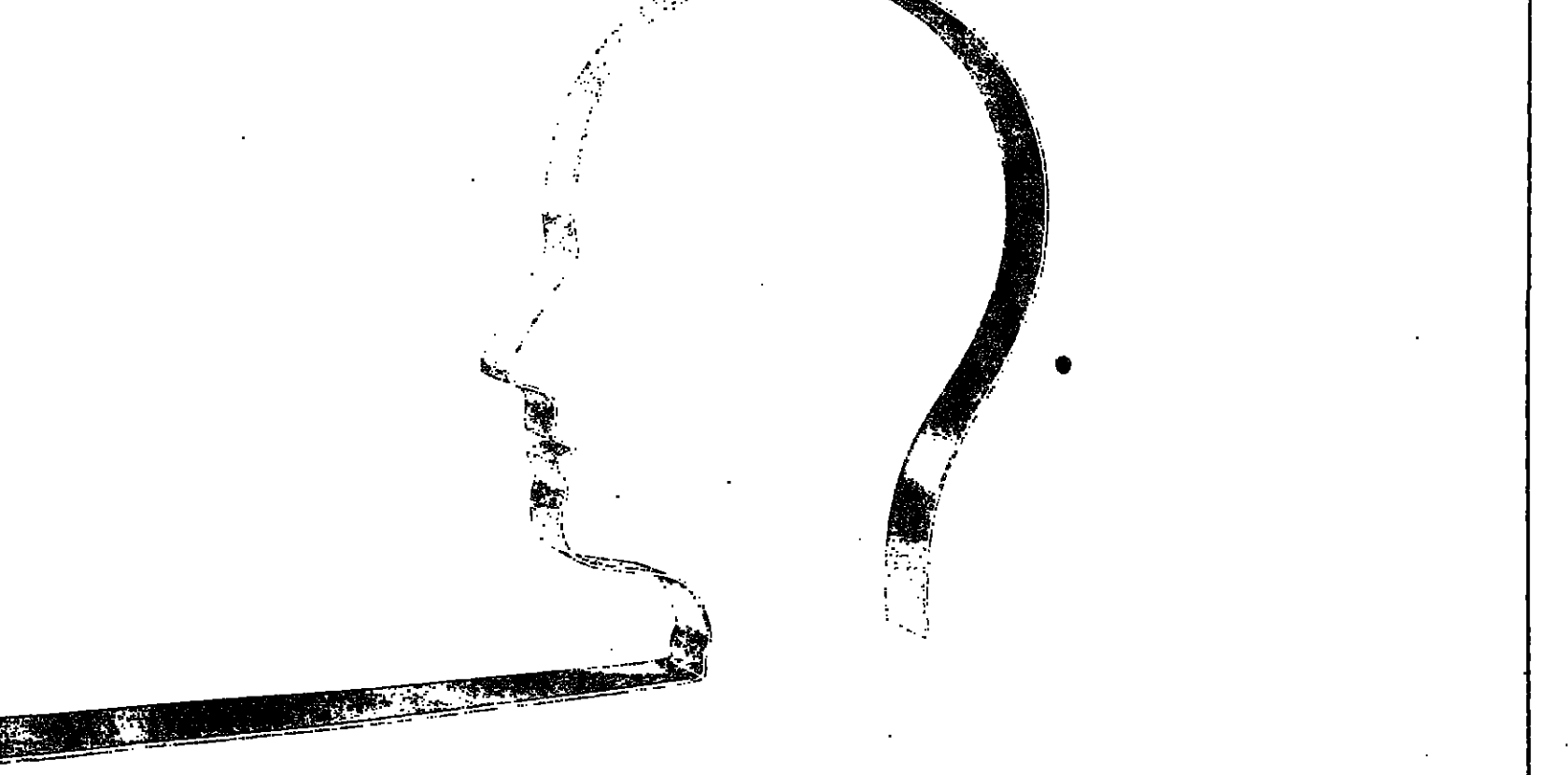
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Grenada's Army Chief Accuses
Party Leader of One-Man Rule

By Frank J. Prial

New York Times Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — The commander of Grenada's army and militia has charged that the prime minister of the Caribbean island country disgraced both the party and the revolution by refusing to share the leadership of the ruling leftist party with his deputy.

In a long statement read Monday over the government-controlled Radio Free Grenada, the commander, General Hudson Austin, said that only the leadership of the party, the New Jewel Movement, was involved. He said Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's role as head of the government was not in question, but he made it clear that the government post would also be involved if Mr. Bishop persisted in his attitude.

Western diplomats in Barbados predicted that Mr. Bishop would soon be replaced by Bernard Coard, the former deputy prime minister who resigned Friday and who is known as a Marxist hardliner with close ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union. Both countries have a strong presence in Grenada, an island 90 miles (145 kilometers) off

the coast of Venezuela with a population of 110,000 in its 133 square miles (345 square kilometers). The Soviet Union is building a large embassy in Grenada, and Cuba has sent 400 technicians to help build a new airport.

The diplomats said that Mr. Bishop's career appeared to be ended, and pointed out that the jobs of party leader and prime minister had been interchangeable since the 1979 coup, in which Mr. Bishop, head of the New Jewel Movement, overthrew the government of Eric Gairy and established the People's Revolutionary Government.

Mr. Bishop has recently been criticized for encouraging the private sector and reportedly planning to restore constitutional rule. Earlier this year, he appointed a commission to draft a new constitution.

The diplomats here said General Austin's statement appeared to confirm Sunday's indications that the army had seized control, but added that it left many questions unanswered.

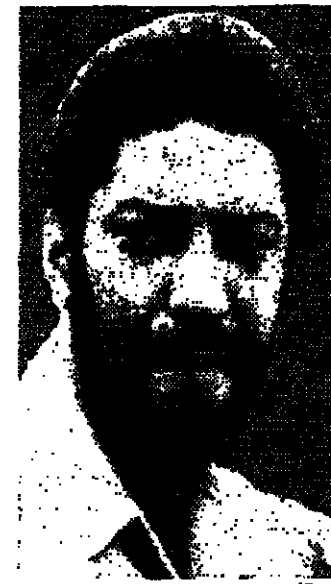


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Maurice Bishop

for Cornwall was read on the radio criticizing Mr. Bishop and saying the army would "tolerate no manifestations whatsoever of counter-revolutions."

General Austin said Monday that the prime minister was "at home and quite safe." It was reported here that he was under house arrest.

The Grenada Ministry of Information continued to say Monday that the political turmoil on the island was "an internal party matter" and of no concern to the outside world. Grenada's journalists were forbidden to report to outside news agencies, and foreign correspondents and photographers were barred from the island.

General Austin said a party split had been a serious problem for a year but had never been revealed to the people because "it was vital to maintain an appearance of unity at all costs."

"One of the main principles of our party is that of collective leadership," he said, adding that the party had had to contend in the last year with "the constantly growing desire of Comrade Maurice Bishop to exercise full and exclusive power and authority."

Last month, General Austin said, the central committee of the New Jewel Movement decided to split the top party job, "with Comrade Bishop doing what he had always done best, directing work

EC Tax Proposals Aim
To Help Nonresidents

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission has made a series of proposals for "fairer income tax treatment" of the two million EC nationals who work in another EC state, including 200,000 "frontier workers."

Current laws treating nonresidents unfairly in tax matters, the commission said in a report Tuesday, may "interfere with the freedom of movement of persons and the freedom to provide services within the community" as guaranteed by the EC's founding treaty.

Its proposals call on EC states to grant the same tax breaks to residents and nonresidents and added it knew numerous cases of unfair treatment of nonresidents, including the following:

• The staff of a French school in Italy must make French social security contributions "but can get no relief from them."

• A firm of international accountants moved its offices from Paris to Brussels to find that payments to the firm's pension fund established in France "were no longer recognized for tax purposes" in Belgium.

• A Dutch research worker who got a job in Britain ceased to get tax relief for payments he was making on a house in the Netherlands.

The commission proposed that frontier workers should be taxed in the country of residence on income

from employment across the border. The worker would thus "get all the tax reliefs to which an ordinary resident is entitled," the commission said.

It added that the state where a frontier worker is employed "may apply a withholding tax to the frontier worker's income which is then to be credited against the income tax chargeable by the country of residence."

Currently four pairs of EC countries — Belgium-France, Belgium-Germany, France-Germany and Belgium-the Netherlands — tax frontier workers in the country of residence.

"However, these arrangements use different definitions" of frontier workers and "anomalies often occur," the commission added in its report.

In the case of other nonresidents, the commission proposed that taxation levels "should be no more burdensome than if they were resident in the taxing state."

Under current EC laws, nonresidents are taxed on the income arising in the country where they are nonresident and can claim only a restricted range of the tax reliefs available to residents.

"The application of this rule often results in financial disadvantages to workers who are exercising their right to free movement between member states," the commission concluded.

Mondale Rejects Concern Over Attacks on Glenn

By Jack Nelson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, responding to Senator John Glenn's warnings that bickering between the two front-runners for the Democratic presidential nomination could damage the ultimate nominee, says that differences between the two are fundamental and that he will continue to attack the Ohio senator's record.

But Democratic Party officials are increasingly concerned that if the Mondale-Glenn feud persists, it will shatter party unity and hurt the Democrats' chances against President Ronald Reagan next year. In fact, party officials plan to meet with campaign manager of the seven declared Democratic candidates and urge that they refrain from attacking each other and instead reserve their criticism for Mr. Reagan, who Monday signed a letter legally making him a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Glenn, who has engaged in several sharp exchanges with Mr. Mondale during the past week, has already called for a cease-fire.

But on Monday, Mr. Mondale, saying that Mr. Reagan's economic program was the "most profound domestic issue" he had seen in his career, added: "I was against Reaganomics. Glenn was for it. That's a fundamental. And I don't see how we can serve the public by trying to avoid discussions."

Mr. Mondale discussed his differences with Mr. Glenn at a Los Angeles Times Washington Bureau breakfast session at which Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles disclosed he is supporting Mr. Mondale and plans to campaign for him.

Earlier, Mr. Glenn, reacting to a comment by Mr. Mondale, that the senator was basing his campaign on support of Reaganomics, said, "Can you imagine anything more stupid than that? And feel free to use that as a direct quote." Mr. Glenn accused Mr. Mondale of cit-

ing his record out of context and said that although he had voted for Mr. Reagan's 25-percent tax cut, he had cast about 30 votes against various other aspects of the president's economic program.

And the senator, who countered Mr. Mondale's charge by saying he voted for the tax cut only as an alternative to the "disastrous, failed" economic policies of the Carter administration, made it clear he was ready to continue the battle if Mr. Mondale persisted in accusing him of supporting Reaganomics.

"If I'm attacked in these areas, obviously I'm going to respond," said Mr. Glenn, although he expressed concern that "when candidates start hacking away at each other, it can cause a serious problem for whoever gets the nomination."

"We will have a very tough campaign on our hands" next fall, he continued, "and we had better have the party united."

The Democratic national chairman, Charles T. Manatt, and other party officials are so concerned about the potential damage from a continuing feud that they plan to urge Mr. Mondale, Mr. Glenn and the other five candidates to refrain from making harsh attacks on each other during the campaign for the nomination. The matter will be taken up next week at a regularly scheduled party meeting.

Party officials plan to suggest that the candidates informally agree to adopt a version of the Republican Party's "11th commandment" which stipulates that candidates shall not speak ill of other Republicans.

Mr. Mondale said Monday that, although he believes a campaign must be conducted "in a civilized way because antagonisms can settle in," the idea that "you would have an issueless campaign in which one's record — and where one proposes to take this nation — is irrelevant to debate, I think is totally unsustainable."

Oil and Money
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Moderator: Nicolas G. Veltie, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague
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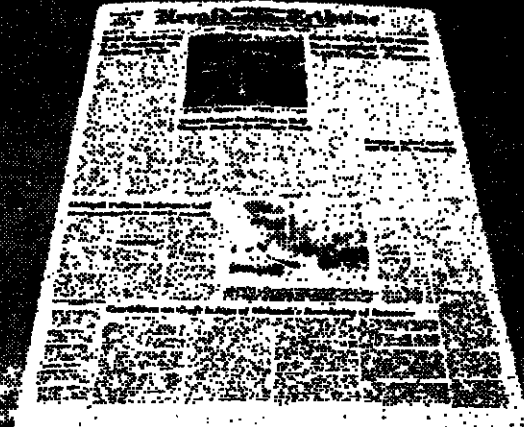
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كتاب الأمل

Execution Delays Irk U.S. Prosecutors

Texas's Last-Minute Stay Dramatizes Unrest Over Maze of Legal Tactics

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON — In a move symptomatic of frustration by law enforcement authorities nationally, Attorney General Jim Mattox of Texas has asked the Supreme Court to allow the speedy execution of

NEWS ANALYSIS

James David Autry, whose death was stayed at the last minute Oct. 5 by Justice Byron R. White.

"The simple fact is that justice delayed is justice denied and brings about disrespect" for the judicial system, Mr. Mattox said at a press conference he called last week on the steps of the high court to dramatize his unhappiness over the three-year delay since Mr. Autry was sentenced to die for the killing of a convenience store clerk.

Despite the drama involving Mr. Autry, whose execution was halted as he lay awaiting a lethal injection, and a major Supreme Court ruling last term in the case of *Barefoot v. Estelle* that some said would accelerate executions, lawyers on both sides of the controversy say that no speedup in the process is expected. Eight persons have been executed since 1976, and about 1,200 are on death row.

The criminal justice system, as a whole, is slow, and death-row in-

mates are taking advantage of the same protections available to other prisoners. Capital punishment cases move even more slowly, because the Supreme Court has said the death penalty is unique and requires extra scrutiny.

Concern about delays is well illustrated by *Barefoot v. Estelle*, a case chosen by the Supreme Court last year to help expedite the process.

Thomas A. Barefoot first sought high-court review of his conviction in 1981, and the justices stayed his execution while they considered his claims. Then they turned him down.

He set out on the road to the Supreme Court again, beginning a second round of challenges by filing a habeas corpus petition, known as an indirect appeal. Mr. Barefoot's execution was imminent last January when the Supreme Court stayed it again, this time granting review.

Last June the court voted against him, 6-3, and Texas officials said they hoped that would be the end of the line. But Mr. Barefoot has begun a third round of challenges in state and federal courts.

His case, which began with his murder conviction in 1978, will probably "be going back to the Supreme Court for the third time," said Leslie A. Benitez, chief of law enforcement for the Texas attorney general. "The process is slow."

Mr. Barefoot's approach is common. Convicted defendants are allowed a full "direct appeal" of conviction and sentencing throughout state and federal systems. State and federal law then permit an unlimited number of indirect challenges, through the filing of habeas corpus petitions, and judges at each level generally take weeks or months considering each petition.

Potential issues in such cases are in great supply. Most state death penalty statutes require a complicated, two-phase proceeding, different from the proceedings in all other types of criminal cases. One trial is conducted on guilt or innocence, and another on the sentence. Thus, potential for error increases.

Furthermore, capital punishment law remains unsettled, constantly changing as a result of appeals court rulings at every level. Each change gives some inmates new claims to raise.

The constant flow of new appellate rulings means that a claim apparently without merit one day may become valid and serious the next.

To Jack Boger, of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund's Capital Punishment Project, this "lack of clarity" reflects "the ambiguity the country has about really carrying out the death penalty. A small handful of attorneys defending clients could not stop this country

from carrying out executions if it were of a unified mind. This country is not of a unified mind, and the courts are not of a unified mind."

Law enforcement officials such as Attorney General Jim Smith of Florida say they believe that the public will be further aroused if it were to see capital punishment, it should happen. It shouldn't exist as it does now only on paper, and it shouldn't take our system seven years as it does now to examine claims," he said.

George Georgeoff heads the criminal division in the Florida attorney general's office. The state has 200 death-row inmates and has not executed one since May 1979.

"I don't fault the defense lawyers," he said. "I fault the system. We hoped the *Barefoot* case would have some effect." That decision, also written by Justice White, gave federal appeals courts authority to deny petitions and stays of execution as long as the courts carefully considered substantive claims. But the ruling did not require the courts to do anything, Mr. Georgeoff said.

"All you had to do was read the syllabus when it came out, and it became apparent that they [the justices] did nothing," he said.

Mr. Georgeoff said he agreed with a proposal suggested by Justice White in the *Autry* case and backed by his boss, Attorney General Smith, that would require in-



James David Autry

clusion of all claims in one petition, except in unusual circumstances.

Defense lawyers believe that the system's slowness is essential to prevent mistakes, and they say large numbers of serious mistakes occur from the moment of arrest to sentencing.

"The pressure isn't to come up with cute delaying techniques," Mr. Boger said. "It is to come up with claims" that anticipate the state of the law "six months or two years from now."

The "strain is extraordinary," he said, because lawyers realize the consequences of forging what seems to be a meritorious claim, "only to see federal courts or state courts adopt that position in a few months."

FBI Says More Arrests Are Possible As Probe of Missile Spying Continues

WASHINGTON — The FBI said Tuesday that its investigation of the California man who allegedly sold missile secrets to Poland was "still very much alive" and that there may be further arrests.

James Durward Harper Jr., an electronics expert, was accused Monday in a San Francisco court of selling operational details of U.S. intercontinental nuclear missiles to Polish agents who passed them on to the Soviet Union.

A U.S. Army missile expert, quoted in court documents, said the value of the secrets was "beyond calculation."

The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, who at the time of the alleged spy activity was head of the Soviet KGB security police, gave the Polish agents a letter of commendation for their good work, the documents said.

FBI agents said Tuesday that they had first learned from British intelligence sources that an American, then unidentified, was supplying information on missiles to Polish intelligence.

They then identified Mr. Harper as the alleged spy after tracing his trips to Warsaw and other overseas cities, U.S. officials said. Some information about the spy operation was confirmed by a Western agent planted in the Polish

intelligence service, according to court documents.

An FBI official said Tuesday that the investigation was "still very much alive."

U.S. prosecutors began preparing their case against Mr. Harper, who allegedly obtained secret documents on the Minuteman nuclear missile from his wife, who before her death was a secretary for a California defense contractor.

Officials said the documents included key data on how the Minuteman might survive a Soviet first strike.

Mr. Harper, 49, was offered \$1 million for data on the Minuteman, but only managed to collect \$250,000 from the Poles, the FBI official said.

FBI agents arrested Mr. Harper last Saturday at his apartment in Mountain View, California. If convicted, he could face life in prison.

According to the court documents, Mr. Harper, a computer technician, persuaded his wife, Ruby Louise Schuler, who worked at two systems control companies in Palo Alto, California, to steal top-secret documents.

Miss Schuler died last June of liver failure stemming from alcoholism, according to a court affidavit released Monday.

■ **Lawyer Cites Money, Thrills**
The lawyer for Mr. Harper said

Tuesday that his client had sold the missile secrets for "money and the thrill of it." The Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

"It's sort of romantic to run around different airports and meet people," said William Dougherty, a Southern California lawyer who has handled other espionage cases.

Mr. Dougherty said Mr. Harper had contacted him — before being identified by FBI agents — because he had decided he wanted to work for U.S. intelligence.

"I hate to use the cliché, but he wanted to come in out of the cold," Mr. Dougherty said.

For 25 months, the lawyer met his client in Southern California bars, coffee shops and airports, passing on government queries and relaying answers to federal agents through questionnaires and tape recordings.

The suspect steadfastly refused to disclose his identity unless he got immunity from prosecution, and the Justice Department would not grant the request until he revealed his name, Mr. Dougherty said.

Meanwhile, federal agents, working with information gleaned during the negotiations and tips from the source in the Polish intelligence service, ferreted out his identity, put him under surveillance and arrested him Saturday.

T. Coleman Andrews, Rightist Activist Who Ran for President, Is Dead at 84

RICHMOND, Virginia — T. Coleman Andrews Sr., 84, a co-founder of the John Birch Society and a former Internal Revenue Service commissioner who crusaded against U.S. income taxes, died Saturday after a long illness.

Mr. Andrews was credited with saving millions of dollars for federal, state and city governments with right-fisted reform programs. He also attacked income taxes and government spending.

In 1953, Mr. Andrews left his accounting firm to become IRS commissioner under President Eisenhower. He later drew the ire of conservative groups seeking

a presidential candidate to lead their protest against the two established parties. He was a Democrat but he reluctantly agreed to run in 1956 on an independent ticket with Californian Thomas H. Werdel. He lost, but got 41,063 votes in Virginia.

An outspoken advocate of states' rights and a former segregationist, he was one of 12 co-founders of the John Birch Society.

■ **Other death:**
Kuril Novikov, 78, a senior Soviet diplomat who represented the Soviet Union at the Yalta conference at the beginning of a long career in the foreign service, on Friday, Tass reported.

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Death of an Intellectual

Until recently, Raymond Aron was better appreciated in the United States than in France. It was only with the recent publication of his memoirs that the French public and the French intellectual community have fully acknowledged the stature of this calm and scholarly commentator upon contemporary history. With his death, the loss suddenly is felt as much on the left as on the right.

In the United States, Raymond Aron was known and highly regarded as early as the 1950s, for his journalism and for his books on war and totalitarianism ("The Century of Total War") and Marxism ("The Opium of the Intellectuals"). It was said by his critics that Americans liked him because he was anti-Marxist and anti-communist at a time when the European intelligentsia — the French, above all — was pro-Marxist and anti-American. But there was much more to it than that.

Raymond Aron was valued by Americans because he offered a model of how to be anti-Marxist and anti-totalitarian. At a time when the utopian expectations of the 1930s and 1940s had been discredited by Stalinism, yet the campaign against Stalinism and communism was being dominated in the United States by clownish demagogues and humorless reactionaries, Raymond Aron showed how to be lucid and objective, com-

mitted and humane. He once quoted an Englishman's remark that "controversies between intellectuals about the destiny of intellectuals play as big a part in French life as love and food" — while ruefully admitting that his own work was very much a part of this. But then he added that while Anglo-Saxons may pragmatically create political and social institutions, the French translate these into immortal ideas.

"The French intelligentsia," he said, "is torn between the aspiration to universality and the special circumstances of the national situation; between attachment to democratic ideas and a taste for aristocratic values; between love of liberty and revolt against the power and technical civilization of the United States; between moral inspiration and the acceptance of cynicism, the alleged condition of effectiveness. Because of these conflicts, the French intelligentsia represents more than itself."

Because of his own passionate commitment to ideas and to truth, Raymond Aron, too, stood for more than himself. He stood for what is most admirable in French intellectual life, and what is best and most honorable in the two professions that he served throughout his life, those of scholar and of journalist.

— INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Reagan Campaign

The Reagan campaign organization — officially called Reagan-Bush '84 — set up shop Monday in name and appearance, Reagan-Bush '84 resembles other presidential campaigns; in practice the campaign organization of an incumbent president is unlike any other. Other candidates usually struggle to get a few prominent politicians and officeholders to make endorsements. But the Reagan campaign staff has been spending much of its time the last few weeks inventing titles and co-chairmanships enough to accommodate all the politicians — some of them bitter rivals — who want high posts in the president's campaign.

Other campaigns often concentrate on building grass-roots organizations in key primary and caucus states. Reagan-Bush '84 has evidently spent little time yet in doing that. There are already Republican parties, at least on paper, in most places, and Mr. Reagan has no serious rivals for the nomination. Other campaigns struggle to raise money. Reagan-Bush '84 can raise the \$16 million it is allowed to raise from private gifts as sure as six o'clock follows five.

Other campaigns also struggle to get even a little attention for their candidates. But all the world is watching Ronald Reagan. Everyone will see more of what he does as president, all the way up through October 1984, than what

his campaign's ads on television or radio or newspapers or direct mail say he does. Other candidates give vague hints of possible appointments; they themselves don't know who their secretary of state will be. Mr. Reagan has named a new national security adviser — a decision that tells much about the kind of foreign policy he intends to follow. Other candidates can tell us that they have the capacity to react well to crises. But we can watch how Mr. Reagan handles them.

Of course it will be useful to watch the Reagan-Bush '84 media strategy, since it should present succinctly the message and themes the president wants delivered; and it will be interesting to see the campaign's managers struggle to keep every Republican politician happy with his place at the national convention in Dallas. But the media campaign is not scheduled to begin until March. Meanwhile, Reagan-Bush '84 will do the things a president's campaign organization does, all on the assumption that Mr. Reagan will do what his advisers have been telling us since last spring he would surely do by July or August or October, but which he refrained specifically from doing in his statement authorizing the committee to work in his behalf: make a formal decision to run for a second term.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

The Meeting in Athens

Socialist prime ministers from five Southern European countries gave a display of disagreement at their meeting in Athens. Neither their common political convictions nor their supposedly common interests as southerners produced the hoped-for harmony on some fundamental issues of European politics.

Most glaringly, the meeting of the prime ministers of France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain has given no new impetus to the weary negotiations for the admission of Portugal and Spain to the Common Market. After the sessions had ended, Pierre Mauroy of France raised no hopes at all that French delaying tactics might be abandoned. On the contrary, opportunities to spin out the negotiations will multiply at the beginning of next year when, for a period of six months, France assumes the presidency of the EC.

— The Financial Times (London)

Lebanization of America

Americans may be witnessing, without consciously recognizing, the Lebanonization of their country. Persuasive and steadily more frequent evidence suggests that the United States is beginning to resemble Lebanon in its political and social structure, formal and informal, a phenomenon which, given Lebanon's current, past and probable future troubles, ought not to be neglected.

Is the United States a nation? Perhaps not, in the sense of its Latin derivative, meaning a tribe, a group of people born of the same stock, often remembering a common ancestor. Like Lebanon, the United States is an amalgam or conglomerate of tribes, a deliberate political construct designed to accommodate all to their mutual benefit. To endure, such a precarious experiment requires an individual or group consciousness of belonging, an assumption of membership and primacy of loyalty, not to tribe or sect but to a common larger tradition.

Lebanon is organized into 17 different sects. Each sect has large measures of autonomy in the educational, legal and political fields. Some are divided within themselves.

Primary loyalty is to clan and then to sect, with allegiance to Lebanon a poor third in influence. The grisly consequence for the last eight years and for the foreseeable future is internecine warfare.

There seems no immediate danger of such a development here. But American sectarianism, always present at the level of voluntary association and personal and group choice, has in the years since the civil rights revolution become fixed in the law of the land.

Affirmative action programs, which call quotas "goals," attempt to parcel out jobs, educational opportunities and housing on what amounts to a sectarian basis. The entire American population is divided by law and administrative fiat into categories of the legally advantaged and disadvantaged. The potential consequences for disintegration of the sense of national community — Lebanonization — are daily more apparent.

Before the trend overwhelms, Congress and the courts should re-examine and restore the principle that the government should regard each individual citizen with indifference and affection.

— David B. Wilson in The Boston Globe

The Dollar and the Shekel

For a long time the dollar has been practically legal tender in Israel. Tourists know something about that, having eaten in restaurants in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv where the prices on the menus are in dollars.

But a country's money is a symbol of its national independence. To suppress the country's currency, for the Israelis, would have been to lead support to those who deny the very existence of the state.

— Christian Casteran in Le Matin (Paris)

FROM OUR OCT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Clash in Mogador

TANGIER — A serious clash between Moors and the police, who are under French control, is reported from Mogador. While a patrol was crossing the marketplace, it was stoned by soldiers of Abd-el-Salam Oudja. The noise of the fracas brought reinforcements from the neighboring police station, which were received by rifleshots from the turbulent soldiers, who had ranged the populace on their side. The police were forced to retire to their barracks, where the rioters pursued them. Firing continued for over an hour; 10 policemen were wounded, and several of their aggressors were also hurt. That greater bloodshed did not occur is due to the coolness of the police. Comparative calm has been restored.

1933: Prince Ali Visits Paris

PARIS — Declining to comment on recent political developments in the kingdom of Iraq, over which his younger brother, the late King Feisal, reigned, Prince Ali, the former King of the Hedjaz, declared [Oct. 18] that he is making his first visit to Paris, incognito, for pleasure and not for reasons of state. "Even in faraway Baghdad we have heard of the charms of Paris," said the Arab prince. Prince Ali is enthusiastic about the emancipation of women in Iraq. "There has been so much misrepresentation made of our customs, our life," he asserted. "The Bedouin women are seldom veiled; their faces are uncovered as they go about their work, and they are never obliged to remain hidden in their homes, as is reported."

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People of Quake-Struck Italian Town 'Rebelling' Against Living Conditions

By Kevin Costelloe

POZZUOLI, Italy — "The people are rebelling," a policeman said as he watched more than 60 persons displaced by 11 months of earth tremors shouting and pushing their way toward the mayor's office in this town on the Bay of Naples.

The displacement of more than 22,000 people has forced government officials to take over empty vacation homes and apartments as emergency lodgings.

The situation could get worse. Gennaro Narciso, an official of the city's office that monitors earth movements, said, "You can't exclude the possibility that one day the molten rock pulsating under Pozzuoli and sometimes causing the ground to shake more than 100 times a day, may one day come breaking through to the surface in an explosion."

"But it is not imminent," Italian civil defense officials, facing autumn temperatures that have dropped to 16 degrees Celsius (61 Fahrenheit) and lower at night, are scrambling to find more permanent shelter for an estimated 7,000 people who have been living in tents, bungalows and trailers sprinkled throughout the city. Other displaced persons have moved in with relatives or into hotels.

One day last week, four men operating ear-splitting, hand-held sirens stormed toward Mayor Genaro Postiglione's office in city hall, demanding to talk with him. Three women kept up a stident complaint about their homeless plight. In a side room, a young man, forced from his house by the earth tremors, grabbed a city housing official by the front of his shirt, shook the official in his seat and then started to pull the phone line out of the wall before he was calmed down.

"The people are rebelling because the authorities aren't keeping their promises," said the policeman. "It's always like this. The people think they're being taken for a ride."

Italian civil defense officials say that between 22,000 and 23,000 residents have actually left their homes, and 10,000 others have been strongly advised to do so.

Since last November, the city has been hit repeatedly by a type of seismic that consists in a rising and

sinking of the Earth's crust caused by massive movement of molten rock churning below the soil. The tremors have forced the closing of schools and the local jail and cracked foundations and walls of houses.

Many of the stores in the hard-hit central area of Pozzuoli have been closed or operate for only part of the day.

The office of the Naples prefect, the central-government representative coordinating the relief effort, said that more than 1,170 vacant homes had been taken over for the displaced people in such nearby areas as Caserta and Latina. The "requisitions" of homes, as the Italians call the process, have met with stiff protests from some owners, who say they are not adequately compensated for damage caused by the tenants.

The government says it will build housing for up to 25,000 people on nearby Monte Ruscello, but a resident who was forced to rent a house 16 miles (27 kilometers) from Pozzuoli said, "We want to live in our town."



A girl cleans her temporary quarters in a tent camp for homeless residents of Pozzuoli.

Budget Accord Deadline Is Set by Danish Leader

COPENHAGEN — Prime Minister Poul Schluter, tiring of constant crises in his minority government, Tuesday set a deadline of Sunday night for his efforts to secure a majority for planned spending cuts.

Political commentators said the statement amounted to a broad hint that he may be forced to call an early election.

Mr. Schluter, Denmark's first Conservative prime minister this century, is currently negotiating with parliamentary parties on an austerity package that seeks to cut the country's budget deficit for the first time in a decade.

"We will negotiate until Sunday night and no longer," he told the newspaper Jyllands-Posten. "The government will not accept that we have a big political crisis every fortnight this autumn."

The four-party coalition commands only 66 of the 179 seats in parliament and is forced to rely on support from other parties in order to survive.

administration has so far survived a turbulent 13 months through the support of the remaining two non-Socialist groups in the nine-party parliament — the centrist Radical Liberals and the anti-tax Progress Party.

The Radicals have said they will not support welfare cuts, while the Progress Party has called for major tax reductions.

Meanwhile, the Progress Party selected its imprisoned founder, Mogens Glistrup, 57, as its leading candidate for next year's elections to the European Parliament, party sources said.

Mr. Schluter's center-right ad-

Evidence Indicates That Many Lebanese Civilians Were Killed in Massacres

(Continued from Page 1)

the Phalangists had organized all of the people who stayed here, even the women. I knew when the battle started, it was kill or be killed." The Christians say the same of the Druze.

The destruction wrought in Bhamdoun indicates that the battle that started Sept. 4 was one without compassion or prisoners; almost every store and apartment house in the city appears to have been either totally destroyed by fires or ravaged by bullets and shell holes.

David Hirst, a reporter for The Guardian, a British daily, was one of the few independent witnesses to get into Bhamdoun shortly after the battle.

He arrived Sept. 6 with a local contact. When they reached the outskirts, Mr. Hirst was instructed to wait while his colleague entered the town.

A few minutes later, according to Mr. Hirst, his colleague came back looking shaken and said: "David, they are never going to let you in there until they have cleared up the bodies. They have not left a thing alive."

After waiting overnight, Mr. Hirst and a colleague were allowed into part of the town. Mr. Hirst recalled that "I saw two dead civilians, a man and a woman, whose bodies had been badly mauled."

"I also saw about 15 dead Phalangist soldiers who were lying in the middle of a street like they had come out to surrender and had been mowed down," he said.

Mr. Sayagh was the commander of the Druze attack on Bhamdoun. Asked about the fighting, he said: "When we entered Bhamdoun we entered by force. There was a very hard battle there for three days. Most of the civilians killed there were killed by shelling or in cross fire. We allowed civilians to leave when we could. Of those who stayed to fight, we did not take any prisoners."

As for the reports that civilians were massacred, Mr. Sayagh said: "There were some undisciplined elements in the first few days. You could not control the whole situation. A battle is a battle, and a war is a war."

Mr. Sayagh said about 300 people, including fighters and civilians, were killed in the battles in and around Bhamdoun.

No one is sure where the bodies have been buried.

According to Mr. Sayagh, after the battle of Bhamdoun it became Druze policy to leave roads open so Christians could flee. Once everyone had been given a chance to leave their villages, the Druze entered, firing artillery rounds and other heavy weapons at suspected Phalangist strongholds as first aid and asking questions after.

Sources from a relief agency that interviewed many survivors confirmed this pattern.

The Phalangists' assertion that Christians were massacred in 55 other villages of the Chuf mountains cannot be substantiated by any reliable evidence available at this time. Nonetheless, Druze sources concede that Christians, many of them civilians, were executed in three other separate incidents in the mountain war.

On Sept. 1, before the full-scale fighting erupted, Druze and Lebanese security sources said about 12 Christian civilians were murdered in a village north of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Another incident took place in

the village of Maaser al Chuf in the first days of the mountain war. According to Mr. Sayagh, a fight erupted that led to the murder of about 22 Christian villagers by Druze.

Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, has publicly confirmed the Maaser al Chuf killings and said those responsible had been arrested by his militia and would be tried.

The Phalangists say a third massacre of Christians took place Sept. 6 in the village of Al Bireh, a few miles south of Bhamdoun. Druze sources say an intense battle for control of the town took place during which the remaining civilians and Phalangist militiamen eventually gathered in one house. After they surrendered, however, the Druze "executed" on the spot 18 "soldiers" in the group, the sources say.

The Druze say no civilians in the town were massacred, as the Phalangists say, but this can neither be confirmed nor refuted.

The Druze, for their part, say a massacre against their civilians took place in the village of Kfar Matta, in the hills about 10 miles (16 kilometers) southeast of Beirut.

Kfar Matta remained relatively quiet until July, when the Druze, saying the Lebanese Army was harassing their people, tried forcibly to evict the army from the town, but failed.

When the fighting began Sept. 4, according to Lebanese Army sources, the army realized that Kfar Matta was going to be a heavily contested battleground between the Druze and the Christians and pulled its forces out of the way into the nearby hills. On Sept. 5, heavy fighting erupted in the town.

Mr. Jumblat said the Kfar Matta massacre was a combined Lebanese Army-Phalangist operation.

The Lebanese Army commander, Ibrahim Tannous, ordered a four-member commission to investigate the incident, which, according to army sources, has already delivered a report exonerating the army of responsibility. The report says the army had pulled out of the town before the killings occurred.

British Road Reopened After Roundup of Sheep

The Associated Press

NEWBURY, England — London's main road link with the west was reopened to traffic Tuesday after emergency workers spent nine hours in the dark rounding up sheep that escaped following the crash of a truck carrying them, police said.

A police spokesman said that "it was total confusion" when a truck with 390 sheep overturned late Monday at Newbury, about 80 miles (130 kilometers) west of London, spilling some of the animals onto the highway. The driver was slightly injured and 180 sheep died.

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In recognizing "... the fundamental importance of communications infrastructures as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries..." the General Assembly of the United Nations chose the Development of Communications Infrastructures as the theme for World Communications Year 1983. The ultimate goal is to achieve a fully-integrated global telecommunications network. One that will satisfy both the sophisticated demands of industrialized society and the fundamental requirements of developing nations. It is an aspiration which will bring enormous benefits to us all in the future. And the technology that is needed is available today.

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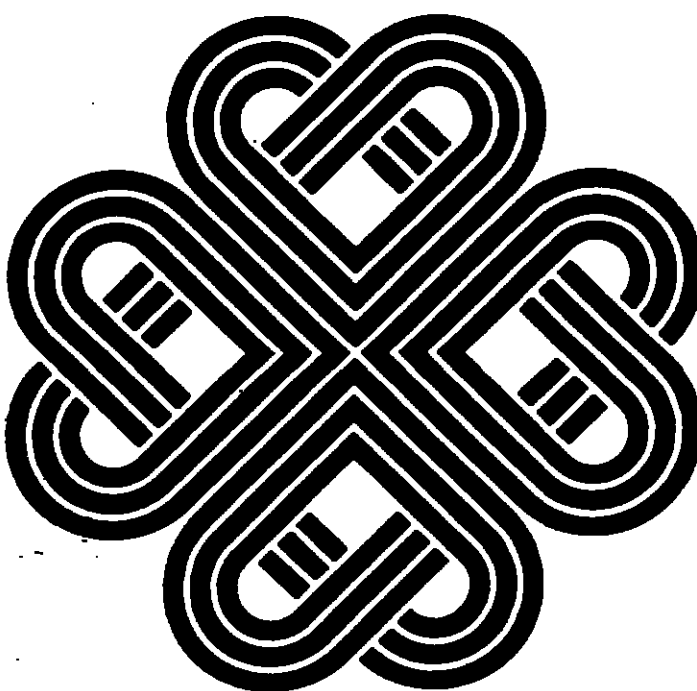
We have developed, and installed, digital transmission systems utilizing hair-thin strands of optical fibre, capable of carrying unprecedented volumes of voice, image, text and data information. Our Stored-Program-Controlled telephone exchanges are used by many countries to form the nucleus of their public network modernization programme. Scattered communities in developed and developing nations rely on Philips rural radio/telephone systems for daily contact. And we have systems for communicating via ship, aircraft, automobile and satellite.

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Some examples of how Philips communications technology is serving business and government are given on the opposite page.



Official emblem of the World Communications Year 1983, symbolizing the development of communications infrastructures. This theme has been chosen by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Philips programme of radio-telephone systems reflects the company's experience in meeting the widely varying demands for rural communications in industrialized and non-industrialized countries. The solar-powered IRT 1500 system, for example, employs digital 'Multiple Access' technology to connect a number of low density subscriber zones to a public network telephone exchange sited some



50-300 km distant. The system can be applied in star, linear or tree configuration and adapted to various transmission media. Other systems in the programme extend from single band HF radio telephony to single channel VHF/UHF radio links to SCPC and DAMA satellite earth stations. Philips has supplied systems for rural telecommunications in Australia, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Ecuador, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Uruguay, the Solomon Islands, Yemen and many other countries.



COMMUNICATING WORD PROCESSOR

Philips new generation word processor, the P5020, combines sophisticated text processing features with advanced communications facilities. Texts can be simply edited, revised, formatted, justified and personalized. Financial calculations can be made. Details can be compiled and reported. By means of a communications controller, the P5020 can communicate with other word processors and computers, thus enabling fast inter-office messages to be exchanged. The outstanding software packages and hardware features of the P5020 have contributed to its high user-acceptance level among customers the world over. In fact, wherever it is tested and compared with competitive systems, the P5020 word processor is consistently placed at the top of the preferred list.

WIDE AREA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Philips has developed a networking system that allows different makes of office automation and data handling equipment to communicate with each other. Called SOPHO-NET, it is an advanced packet-switched business communications network that can connect main-frame computers, mini-computers, data-bases, word processors, terminals and other hardware - regardless of manufacture. Corporate, branch or departmental networking is possible as well as connection to public and private networks up to a global level. Thus enabling users to 'reach-out' through the network for the information they require. This ability to utilize previously incompatible data, text and image information equipment within a single networking system will be of particular interest to large organizations who have invested in a variety of different 'stand-alone' equipment. SOPHO-NET is one of the first 'computer-manufacturer-independent' networking systems in the world.



These are just a few examples of Philips advanced communications technology. If you would like more information, contact your Philips organization or Philips Corporate Planning and Marketing Support, VOA-0217, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Telex: 35000 PHTC NL. Please indicate in which of the above subjects you are interested:

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SURE SIGN OF ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

PHILIPS

INSIGHTS

In Russia, Atheist Priests Coexist With Communists Who Believe

(Editor's Note: David K. Shipler, the Jerusalem correspondent of The New York Times, reported from Moscow from 1975 to 1979. This article, an excerpt from "Russia: Broken Idols, Solemn Dreams," to be published next month in the United States by Times Books.)

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

IT TOOK me a full four years of living and traveling in the Soviet Union to arrive at some understanding of how minds are shaped, of how political values and social attitudes are absorbed by the young, of how it is to grow up in Russia long after the zeal of revolution has died.

Remarkably, beneath the state hierarchy's tough rules, many Russians have lost their heroes and their faith, their faith in their ideology and in their future.

The loss of faith leaves a hollow mood in Russia. A hunger gnaws. A yearning stirs. A search begins. But the striving is not forward into a truer Marxist vision of the future but a reaching back, back into the suffering and glory of World War II to nourish national honor and heroism, back into the tight authoritarianism of Stalinist times, back into the ethnic purity and nobility of what was "Russian," back into the simplicity and mythical honesty of Russia's village life, back into the Russian Orthodox Church.

Secret Routine

The dark-haired girl of 16 was a Komsomol (Communist Youth League) activist and the daughter of two Communist Party members. In the middle of an afternoon, at the end of the school day, she walked gracefully from the hard, gray streets of Leningrad to the gold and candlelight of a church. Dusky icons hung framed in gilt, dim images suggesting mystery beyond the dancing gold reflections of the tiny flames. A trace of incense hung in the placid air. She crossed herself, lit a candle and bowed her head in prayer.

It was a frequent after-school routine, kept secret from her mother and father. The church calmed her, gave her delicate sensations of faith, warmed her as nothing had outside. But these important feelings were held closely, the magic of her double life. I asked how she could reconcile her Communist affiliation with her religious faith. "It's easy," she said brightly. "At the Komsomol committee, when they ask if I believe in God, I say no."

Thus do Communism and Christianity coexist, intertwining through the layers of belief and disbelief, binding conviction with hypocrisy. Party members sometimes even have their children baptized, clandestinely, the KGB puts agents in the clergy. Nothing is ever as it seems. There are priests who do not believe in God, and Communists who do.

The longer I lived in the Soviet Union, the less surprised I was by the drawing power of the Russian Orthodox Church. Christianity can exert a special hold on Russians yearning for an

enveloping truth, on those once incited, in earlier, fervent years, to give themselves to Communism as a full system of explanation and belief. And so in the drifting vacuum left by failing Communism, the church holds potential power — not institutionally, but spiritually — that Soviet authority watches warily and seeks to contain.

Not all attraction to the church is profound or complete. Some, merely aesthetic, turns on a taste for richer ceremony than that provided in the state's austere wedding halls and crematoriums. Communist authorities have worked hard to create "new Socialist ritualism," as Pravda called it. In the Krasnodar region on the Black Sea, a ceremonial registration of newborn babies was introduced in an effort to supplant baptism. The Ukraine formed a committee to manufacture new rituals, with appropriate costumes and pageantry to "help put bright and colorful finishing touches on ceremonies connected with various events in people's lives," Pravda said. But the effort does not quite work, at least not for everyone.

Ashamed of Wedding

A young friend of ours was so ashamed of her state wedding ceremony that she didn't invite my wife and me, fearing that, as Americans used to church weddings, we would find hers plain and boring, worthy only of mockery. It was precisely the same as many other weddings she had attended, and that we had also seen. Presid-

ing was a woman civil servant seated before the hammer-and-sickle emblem, reading a dry text in the unfeeling tones of having done it many times. Once the rings were exchanged, attendants hurried the party out to make room for the next couple on the assembly line. "It was awful," said our friend. "I hated it."

Church weddings have become quite a fashion as an alternative of candlelight and vestments and gold, chanting and incense and organ music. The state does not recognize the religious ceremonies, on the ground that the Soviet constitution provides for strict separation of church and state, so the couple must still have a state ceremony or at least register the marriage with state authorities. Most try to keep their church weddings secret to avoid damage to their careers. The phenomenon thus becomes unmeasurable, taking on the appearance of a vast, partly hidden celebration, contributing to an impression of religious renaissance.

Sometimes the church attracts the way a fad does, in a thin, fleeting whim of pleasure and naughtiness. Icons and compositions of liturgical music are admired as art, and are also collected or played and heard for their overtones of mystical defiance. The infatuation is a teasing dance with authority, for officialdom also values icons, even to the point of enforcing strict prohibitions against their export. The treasures of the Russian heritage are precious, needing preservation; the churches of the Kremlin, although museums now, are fussed over,



Many Russians find the state's atheistic wedding ceremony boring and unfeeling.



Soviet theory envisions the natural withering away of the church, as the aged people raised in its traditions die off.

scrubbed and painted and gilded again with gold leaf so that they shine among the taller towers bearing the ruby-red stars and the red flags fluttering.

Basic Soviet theory envisions the natural withering away of the church, as the aged men and women raised in its traditions die off and the younger breed of "Soviet man" rises into adulthood. This may be why the elderly are usually left to worship openly, mostly old women hunched and bundled in heavy coats, muttering prayers, kneeling on stone floors, carrying candles in trembling hands — images of a supposedly dying rite. The young and middle-aged, however, are the focus of official concern. To lure the young away from midnight Easter services, state movie houses usually run American and West European films that can never be seen any other time, the only showings are at midnight. And for good measure, Komsomol activists and plainclothesmen ring the churches, letting through the old and screening out the young. Names are taken, and there are repercussions at schools and places of employment for those younger people caught trying to enter.

The original Soviet constitution of 1918 permitted "freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda." If this reflected a certainty that the anti-religious would prevail, the confidence soon ebbed, and the passage was amended in 1936 to "freedom of religious worship and anti-religious propaganda." The church was thus deprived of its right to propaganda — to transmit its creed and values formally. No group study, no Sunday schools, no evangelism. The party, on the other hand, was free, even obligated, to preach atheism.

Dependent on State

Organized religion is utterly dependent on the state. The church has no property and receives its candles wax, vestments, buildings and land from the state. Whether Christian, Jewish, Mos-

lem or Buddhist, no congregation may be organized, no worship service held, no religious publication issued, no charity undertaken without permission of the state. The Council on Religious Affairs, whose chairman and four deputy chairmen are all party members, acts on behalf of the state to register congregations, issue Bibles in severely limited and overpriced editions and otherwise regulate and restrict religious activity.

The message of atheism is everywhere, from biology textbooks to nightclub acts. The basic biology text for ninth and 10th grades is laced with anti-religious references describing belief in God as antiquated, unscientific and incompatible with the theory of evolution and other modern thought. A newspaper in Soviet Georgia printed a satirical poem portraying priests as drunkards and dishonest. In a nightclub in the Vinn Hotel, in Tallinn, Estonia, my wife and I watched as a group of chorus girls, dressed as nuns, suddenly tore off their habits to reveal multicolored tights, in which they ground and writhed as a singer did a rock version of a hymn full of "glory, glory hallelujahs."

Russia's Christians include some fundamentalist Protestant sects, such as Baptists, Pentecostals and Seventh-Day Adventists; they are relatively small in number and their members are usually treated more roughly than Russian Orthodox observers. Repeated, heavy fines are levied against those who hold unregistered worship services in their apartments. Religious leaders are sentenced to long terms in prison and Siberian exile. In rural areas, particularly, the authorities have removed children from their parents' custody — this under the guise of protecting the health and welfare of minors forbidden by their families to engage in dancing, look at television or belong to the Komsomol.

But Russian Orthodox activists have sporadic trouble. Two prominent priests were arrested in the fall and winter of 1979-80: Gleb

Yakunin, who had organized a small committee to press for religious rights and to publicize harassment and imprisonment, and Dmitri Dudko, whose popular, outspoken sermons had packed his Moscow church in the early 1970s. The authorities forced the Moscow Patriarchate to deprive Father Dmitri of his church and to reassign him to a rural parish just outside the city. He gave his sermons there, too, boldly.

'Richest Soil'

"The church in our country," he said, as I sat with him in his apartment in Moscow's northern suburbs, "will always exist because our country, by its Christian nature, has the richest soil now for Christianity. Here are suffering and persecution. It is not those wallowing in luxury who church at a straw."

A short, balding, stocky old man with a gray beard and penetrating eyes, Father Dmitri was of the view that the Russian Orthodox Church in our time has been too timid, too anxious, too compliant. "Believers avoid priests," he said. "Priests run from believers, or betray the interests of believers. This is our misfortune. They are afraid of each other."

When Father Dmitri was arrested two years after our talk, it was apparently because his sermons continued to excite interest among young Russians. An event called "The Church in the 1980s" was held in his honor. He was released after five months' arrest. The priest appeared on Soviet television to read a statement of confession and apology. "I have seen that I yielded to those propaganda voices that are directed at undermining our system," he read. "I repudiate what I have done and assess my so-called struggle against godlessness as a struggle against the Soviet power."

I had already left Russia by then, but when I saw the news reports of his confession, I felt how deeply his parishioners must have been grieving for him.

Glenn Tried to Make Sure the Right Stuff Went in 'The Right Stuff'

By Christian Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Charles Guggenheim, the political filmmaker, calls it "a meteor heading our way" that "could mean more than all the printed analysis." Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale is ignoring it. Senator John Glenn's director of communications, Greg Schneider, has said privately that it is "better than the AFL-CIO endorsement."

It is a \$27-million movie called "The Right Stuff," based on Tom Wolfe's best-seller of 1979. It is also the "X" factor in the early season of presidential politics: a Hollywood epic that aspires to be the national portrait of the United States as it crossed the threshold of space.

One of its leading characters is Mr. Glenn as an astronaut, the first American in orbit. With the release of "The Right Stuff," Mr. Glenn also becomes the first American to launch a presidential campaign in the glare of a movie that dramatizes his most heroic achievement.

The timing is coincidental and the effect on the Glenn campaign unknown. But like the Atlas rocket that launched Mr. Glenn into space in 1962, "The Right Stuff" is a vehicle of great power, boosted by a \$10-million promotion and

marketing campaign designed to create national awareness through television, books, newspapers and magazines, and elaborate tie-ins with manufacturers of computers, wristwatches, leather jackets and "The Right Stuff" coffee cups advertised on the back of 100 million matchbooks.

The movie had its premiere Sunday night in Washington and opens Friday in 250 theaters nationally. On Dec. 26, just as the 1984 election season nears, it expands to 1,000 theaters. If it is a hit, \$300,000 a week in advertising will be spent to sustain its run, and about 20 million people will see it by April 1.

In the spring of 1982, three weeks before filming was to begin on "The Right Stuff," its producer, Robert Chartoff, boarded a plane to Washington for an emergency mission.

His movie was to delve behind the scenes into the origins of the space program and the selection, training, private lives and heroic stature of the astronauts, among them Mr. Glenn. To make it, Mr. Chartoff needed the cooperation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The emergency was that NASA had just withdrawn its promise to assist the filmmakers. "I suspected Glenn's influence," Mr. Char-

toff said in an interview in his Los Angeles office.

A co-producer of the successful "Rocky" movies, Mr. Chartoff saw his small production company pitted against a federal govt. He never done anything like that before, but I got an appointment with James Beggs [NASA's administrator] and went to see him in his seventh-floor office," Mr. Chartoff said.

At the half-hour meeting, Mr. Chartoff argued that he should be allowed to make his movie his way. Mr. Beggs said that in scripts of the movie submitted to him for review, "the poor old NASA scientists took an awful beating," and he had not wanted the agency to seem to support that.

That night, Mr. Beggs decided to reverse himself and return full cooperation. "I guess I was just wrong," he said. "The film will be what it is, and I doubt that NASA will be greatly assisted by it, but it will not be greatly harmed, either."

Mr. Chartoff says his suspicions about Mr. Glenn were confirmed at that meeting: "Beggs told me, 'This office has said no to vice presidents before, and we can do as much with a senator now.'"

"I honestly don't remember saying that," Mr. Beggs said earlier this month. "I will not deny that John called me once or twice. Once or twice we discussed the movie. But he put no undue influence on me. That was my own decision. What I did, I did on my own."

"If the film helps John, that's great. Anything on the side of space and science is good," Mr. Glenn says he has always had a hands-off policy regarding the film. He confirmed however, that he did call Mr. Beggs.

"I called him once or twice, yes, but I didn't mount any big program," Mr. Glenn said in an interview early this month. "I thought there was a good movie to be made here, but this was too tight. But I mounted no big program against it. If Beggs took that to mean he had to stand up to me, that's his interpretation."

Mr. Glenn said a friend at the space agency had passed him a copy of the first script, which he had characterized as "Laurel and Hardy Go to Space." In that screenplay, Mr. Glenn was depicted as breaking and entering a photographic studio in Mexico to destroy pictures of a

fellow astronaut with a prostitute. Mr. Glenn says he does not remember reading that scene in the script and that the incident never occurred. He says he kept his distance from the film because "it wasn't up to me how it turned out, and besides, there was nothing I could do. If it was good, so be it. And if it was bad, I wouldn't want to be close to it anyhow."

Mr. Schneider, one of Mr. Glenn's top aides, explains why. "Although the movie probably helps us, we have the potential for misreading it. We could blow it if we tried to exploit it. What we're talking about is a transition from astronaut to president. If Glenn's ever thought to say, 'Make me president because I was an astronaut,' it's all over."

But if Mr. Glenn has insulated himself from the filmmakers, they say his phone calls to NASA were not the first time, or last, they felt his heat.

After buying the rights to Mr. Wolfe's book for \$350,000, the Los Angeles producing team of Mr. Chartoff and Irwin Winkler hired the successful screenwriter William Goldman ("Butch Cassidy & the Sundance Kid," "All the President's Men") to write a script.

Mr. Wolfe had defined "the right stuff" as a mystic quality of certain pilots, never spoken of among them but revealed in daily proofs of infallibility. He traced its line from test pilots like the young Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, who in 1947 was first to exceed the speed of sound, to later incarnations among the Mercury-7 astronauts.

Mr. Goldman, however, confined his screenplay to the seven astronauts — their selection and eventual flights. In his research, he picked up a story about Mr. Glenn traveling at night to a slum in Tijuana, Mexico, breaking his way into a photographer's shop and burning negatives showing one of his fellow astronauts in the company of a prostitute.

Mr. Goldman said in an interview that he heard the story from two sources and used it as an incident to explain why Mr. Glenn would later exonerate his colleagues with a warning to "keep their zippers zipped" because publicity about an astronaut's night on the town could endanger funding for the space program.

Mr. Glenn confirms the "zipper" speech, a key episode in the completed film, but says the

real incident that preceded it eluded both Mr. Wolfe and the filmmakers.

Shorty Powers [Air Force Lieutenant Colonel John A. Powers, a NASA publicist] had word that compromising pictures had been taken. A paper in San Diego had the story and the pictures," Mr. Glenn said. He acknowledged that he had made telephone calls late into the night to head off publication. "After I called them, the story did not run."

"There had already been serious setbacks to the program, and I didn't want any more. Wolfe put it all down to my moral prudishness, but it was much more than that."

The director assigned to the movie, Philip Kaufman, did not like the Goldman script. Mr. Kaufman argued that the story should be told as Mr. Wolfe had seen it — as much about airplanes as rocket ships, and the mythological origins of all flight. Mr. Chartoff and Mr. Winkler agreed, and after a bitter battle Mr. Goldman was paid \$550,000 and left the project.

Mr. Kaufman wrote a new script, one without Mr. Goldman's Tijuana scene. It was very long, with more than 100 speaking parts, and required sophisticated special effects. Shooting began in March 1981, and costs quickly went over the original Ladd Co. budget of \$17 million. Mr. Kaufman was being given his head to make what Alan Ladd Jr. hoped would be "a great big piece of real entertainment."

"The political content was never intended at all," Mr. Ladd said in Burbank, California, where his company occupies a building on the Warner Bros. lot. "It was going to be like 'Gandhi' or 'Chariots of Fire.' You were recreating an earlier time that was full of glory. We also thought it was very humorous. We liked the pilots and their wives, what people had missed behind the scenes."

As work on the film progressed, word of Mr. Glenn's concern reached Mr. Ladd.

"It was the stuttering that was bothering Mr. Glenn, I think," Mr. Ladd said, referring to a long speech problem of Mr. Glenn's wife, Annie. "Phil [Kaufman] shot several scenes of Annie stuttering. Once, one of the other astronaut wives walks past her, and when Annie doesn't say anything, she thinks Annie's stuck up. But you learn it's because she can't speak."

"That was the one that Glenn was worried about. He was upset about that. I was told about his being upset about it. It came from a second party."

Mr. Ladd declined to name the second party. How did he know that such a message was sent by Mr. Glenn, and not just delivered by some self-aggrandizing middleman?

"I know that it was," Mr. Ladd said. "I don't think I have ever met Alan Ladd Jr.," Mr. Glenn said. "As far as my sending a message to him, that's not so."

Filming concluded in October 1982, and the director, Mr. Kaufman, settled down in his Berkeley, California, editing rooms for what would be almost a year of cutting 1.5 million feet of film (457,000 meters) into a 20,000-foot movie.

By July 1983, people had begun to see rough-cut versions of the movie, and everybody who had seen it had the same impression: Whatever the Tom Wolfe book, whatever the early scripts, John Glenn came out looking good, smiling like a rose and bathed in celestial light.

In August, Mr. Chartoff got a call from Mr. Glenn's Los Angeles office, inviting him to a fund-raising event in Beverly Hills. Mr. Chartoff, who had been asking to meet Mr. Glenn "anytime, anyplace" for nearly three years, went.

"What do you think he wanted to talk about?" Mr. Chartoff said. "What else?"

"He asked me what the movie was about and how he came out in it. I said, it's about you and about some of the things that happened to you and the other astronauts. I said we made a real effort to transform the book into a film, but it's impossible for me to say how you look. He just let me talk, he didn't say much. When I was through, he sort of nodded."

"Annie was standing next to him, and she asked how she came out."

"I said, 'I must tell you, Mrs. Glenn, that the actress who plays you portrays you as a stutterer. We hope you won't feel we took advantage.'"

"And Annie said, 'I'm glad. Maybe it will help other stutterers that you did.'"

Mr. Glenn confirms the meeting with Mr. Chartoff. "I was surprised to see him there," Mr. Glenn said. "He assured me I had come off well. I said, 'I sure hope so!'"



John Glenn gave an address to a joint session of Congress on Feb. 26, 1962, after having become, six days earlier, the first American to orbit the Earth. Behind him are Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker John McCormack.

Lagoon and Politics Remain Venice's Eternal Threats

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

VENICE — Venice is no longer sinking, said Deputy Mayor Paolo Cacciari, but it is still subject to the capricious buffeting by nature that has left it "exposed to catastrophe."

In November 1966, torrential rainstorms lashed Italy from the Alps to Sicily, causing disastrous flooding in Florence and Venice and other towns. The flood in Florence was described at the time as the worst in the city's history and the water in Venice rose to more than six feet (1.8 meters), the highest in 200 years, before the measuring instruments broke.

Venetians have learned over the centuries to live with the constant threat of high waters that submerge the city's piazzas several times a year. But on Nov. 4, 1966, there were sufficiently strong winds, heavy rain and high tides in the Adriatic Sea to create a flood that resulted in extensive damage to the city.

The event caused a long national debate that, with all the deliberate speed of the Italian politi-

cal process, resulted seven years later in a special Italian law to save Venice from the high waters and industrial pollution that threatened the city known to Italians as La Serenissima, or the most serene.

But a decade later, the primary aim of the law — to protect Venice against the menace of flooding — remains mired by political indecision. Most of the measures have not advanced beyond the project stage.

One measure that was quickly taken was the capping of almost all of the artesian wells that had been dug by the petroleum refineries, steel mills, shipyard and chemical and fertilizer plants that have turned the villages of Mestre and Porto Marghera on the mainland into a major industrial zone.

The wells had so lowered the water table that instead of sinking at the normal rate of four millimeters a year, it had sunk 75 feet in the 75 years since the turn of the century.

The lower the islands sit in the lagoon, the more the city is subject to high water, which is the bane of Venetian life. But with the capping

of the wells and their replacement by an aqueduct as a source of water for Porto Marghera's industries, Venice has since 1975 returned to the natural level of sinking, four millimeters a year.

But while the threat of gradual disappearance has thus been averted, the danger of a sudden sweep of floodwaters over the whole city remains, as do the threats of erosion from pollution and more modern aggressions, such as the churning of the waters of the Grand Canal by the increase in the number and speed of high-powered boats.

An argument, dulled only by the fact that it has gone on for years without action, continues over a master plan to protect Venice from the high waters. The project, which has been accepted in principle by the national government and which in the view of local officials and environmentalists has all but replaced the local authorities under the special law, calls for devices to be installed that will completely block the three mouths between the lagoon and the Adriatic when the water level rises beyond a fixed danger point.

Despite its adoption in principle three years ago, no contracts have yet been awarded for the project, which is expected to cost more than \$500 million to complete.

"There is no central force in Italy to take such decisions," said Giuseppe Rosa Silva, leader of a Venice environmental association called Italia Nostra, or Our Italy, and a main voice against the project.

Environmental groups condemn the project because they believe that a fundamental reduction of activity in the industrial area, and the port of Venice are needed. Rosa Silva and many others consider the project a way of protecting industrial interests by a costly enterprise that does not address the main cause of Venice's troubles.

In the debate between development and conservation, Augusto Falliero, a journalist and specialist in the threats to Venice, said the two major political parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists, were too preoccupied between their consciences and political interests that left them unable to act decisively.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Establishment Vs. Street Motifs

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Valentino's collection on Monday and Maritne and Francois Girbaud's Tuesday emphasized the split between establishment dressing and street fashion. Both are valid, but they cater to different people—a case of money and the generation gap.

Like Givachy, Ungaro, Laroche

PARIS FASHION

or Dior, Valentino is a high fashion designer whose ready-to-wear is basically a watered-down version of his couture collection.

The Italian designer is based in Rome, but he shows in Paris because he feels, with good reason, that he has an international clientele. It has taken him time to get accepted, but now he is very much part of the scene. He is welcome because his clothes, super-refined and full of life and color, have a built-in optimism: they exude a basic serenity that make him universally accepted.

A believer in the body beautiful, Valentino showed a short, pared-down and close-to-the-body silhouette. So skinny, in fact, that it will be difficult for his customers to eat anything more than a lettuce leaf. This is exactly what the designer had in mind: "It's my way of reminding women to watch their diet, to exercise, to keep in shape," he said after the show at a party given by Countess Giorgia Brandolini. To some observers, it was a drawback in a season when one is in the mood for more generous and ample clothes.

This being said, Valentino had a

string of winners, from the three-quarter ribbed knit coat over skinny chemises to the colorful evening dresses—one bright yellow, another fuchsia—which looked very good, especially after several parties in Paris where women were dressed solidly in black. A lot of bright poppy red, often mixed with soft beige, was an interesting and very Italian color combination.

The carriage-trade angle is never more prominent than at Valentino's who uses the most luxurious fabrics around—including dots against a shimmering, brocade background. Sweaters were always of cashmere and accessories included exquisite sandals with soles sparkling with sequins and ribbons.

Details are what make Valentino special. The back of a pleated vest was lined with the same fabric as the blouse, and back porches were filled in with contrasting cutout lattice embroidery. Valentino did an encore of his last season's bullfighter's sweater, with embroidered and fringed sleeves, but in cotton this time. Sequins he had too, miles of them—one small embroidered top was embroidered with white calla lilies on black sequins.

Next to Valentino's class act, the models at Girbaud's looked like so many alley cats. Not that the Girbauds are not successful. They have built up an impeccable, multi-million-dollar (some say \$200 million) worldwide business based on a clever adaptation of street fashions.

They do a good business in the United States, where they are competitive thanks to a tie-up with Puritan Industries, which also distrib-



Establishment (Valentino, left) vs. street (Girbaud).

utes Ralph Lauren. Bloomingdale's recently moved them to roomier premises.

According to Bloomingdale's Kal Ruttenstein, "For years, even before they showed collections, the Girbauds were the most innovative in casual street fashions as well as the most influential. They have a following of young people who like the new pants silhouette. They have also developed a successful line of leather and sweaters but they are mostly known for their work in jeans. They were the first ones with baggy jeans."

Basically, these clothes appeal to people who would like to dress at the Flea Market but don't know how to go about it. Some call it innovative sportswear, intricate yet functional, with all kinds of zippers, pockets and buckles. On the runway, models and clothes looked as rumpled as if they just came out of the washing machine—no frills, no makeup, frizzy hair and the messed-up look common to many young people who simply drop their clothes on the floor at night then pick them up again in the morning.

For them, the Girbauds developed a new denim that is not only

stone-washed but slightly crinkled—and also undestructible, the press release said. With clothes on both male and female models, realism was the name of the game, including getting soaking wet to show rainwear. Chinese workers' uniforms influenced another group of clothes, with Shanghai boats projected on a background of three giant television screens. T-shirts were piled on two or three deep, with shoulder straps overlapping, a la Jean-Paul Gaultier.

There were also sloppy military clothes, with a new parachute-like fabric. Borrowing from the Japanese, the Girbauds showed clothes that were adjustable, with variously placed drawstrings. At one point, models clad in blue cotton walked down the aisles carrying children in their arms, to emphasize this common folks look—a mood first developed by Norma Kamali in the United States.

But there is a lot of work and money behind this studied casualness. All in all, the Girbauds showed 14 different looks. Pretty soon, if they don't watch it, they will become part of the establishment—they are well on their way.

'Madame Butterfly': Choose Your Version

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The current series of performances of "Madame Butterfly" at the Paris Opera may look like a concession to the standard repertoire in an adventurous season, but there is a didactic twist: Four of the 15 scheduled performances are of Puccini's original version, the one that bombed at the La Scala world premiere on Feb. 17, 1904, and was immediately taken off the boards.

Aside from the musical interest in hearing the first version alongside the "traditional" one, an exercise the Teatro La Fenice in Venice also did last season, there is a Paris chapter to the story. Although "Butterfly" achieved public success with a first revision—in Brescia, Toscanini conducting—three months after the Milan debacle, Puccini continued to make changes as the opera made its successful way around European opera houses.

When it reached the Opera Comique in Paris in late 1906, as related in the program by Julian Smith, Puccini acceded to a number of cuts and changes demanded by Albert Carré, director of the Comique, many of which became definitive. In particular, the changes in the text made Pinkerton less of a vulgar, condescending

heel, and a confrontation between Kate Pinkerton and Butterfly was suppressed.

In any case, the two versions being given here are two different things, and the changes between first thoughts and afterthoughts are not all for the better. The first version has about 30 minutes more running time than the familiar one, and its unconventional structure, relatively unimportant story and adventurous music were all more or less squeezed into a traditional Italian operatic mold in the revising.

That it became more compact, effective and popular in the same process is hard to dispute. Yet, however glad the tenor might be to have "Addio, fiorito asil" to sing in the final act, it is mawkish and unconvincing alongside the original brick scene in which the pusillanimous Pinkerton dies. And it is possible to regret the loss of all the local color and little character scenes of Act I while admitting that they do go on a bit.

This flair for colorful detail remained in Puccini's arsenal, however, as in Act I of "Girl of the Golden West" and almost all of "Gianni Schicchi."

The Opera is using the same production for both versions, borrowed from the Teatro Comunale of Florence, with Pierluigi Samaritani as stage director and designer. But conductors, principal singers and choruses are different. In the event, of the first performances of each

version, it was the "original" that had the more convincing advocates.

Miguel Gomez-Martinez conducted with precision and loving attention to detail, while Alain Lombard got nothing but repertory routine from the same orchestra. Hélène Garetti (Butterfly) and Anna Ringart (Suzuki) sang well and with a dramatic conviction largely lacking in the "traditional" performances of Raina Kabaivanska and Christa Ludwig, and this sense of commitment (or lack of it) carried over to the otherwise evenly matched Pinkertons and Sharplesses—Maurizio Frusoni and Alessandro Corbelli (original) and Ernesto Veronelli and Giorgio Zancanaro (traditional).

And although Samaritani presumably would not intentionally load the dice, he nonetheless found more to be original about in staging the original version, and much to be banal and slapdash about in the later version.

Despite this, the audience's reaction at the end of the first act of the original version was surprisingly tepid, suggesting that perhaps that 1904 Milanese audience's hostility was not all that aberrant. Sooner or later the public has the last word.

"Madame Butterfly," Paris Opera: Traditional version, Oct. 21, 26, 28, 30, Nov. 7, 10, 16, 19; Original version, Oct. 20, 29, Nov. 18.

'Little Shop of Horrors' Blooms a Bit Feebly

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Anglo-American theatrical relations have certain predictable consistencies.

Americans welcome sophisticated drawing-room chatter and high-toned dramas from England. What Britons want from Broadway are jet-paced musicals with expert timing and exuberant dancing, the machine-gun fire of wisecracking

and its commercial future is in the balance at the moment. But it may succeed if it finds its potential public, the numerous aficionados of campy parody.

It tells of Seymour, a meek, bespectacled employee of a skid-row flower shop, who nurtures an odd plant that looks like a prickly pear to swell to the size of a whale with shark's jaws and a shark's penchant for raw meat, preferably human.

The botanical wonder brings the apprentice florist fame and fortune, but soon finds its voice and in resounding rock bellows for food. Seymour feeds it a sadistic dentist, his rival for the affections of a lisp-ing blonde shop assistant, and then his domineering boss. The evening ends with dangling greenery descending on the first six rows of the auditorium.

One feels that the last-minute warning that deadly plants are stretching out their tentacles to devour us all should be emphasized with a flower shower of the entire orchestra and the balcony as well, or the rest of the customers will complain of being cheated.

Ellen Greene, mimicking the baby talk of dumb screen blondes in coy yelps, and rendering full force the song "Somewhere That's Green" is a delight. Barry James is the bewildered botanist, and Terence Hillyer has swaggering pres-

ence as the evil tooth doctor, playing it for loud laughter. A trio of girls, as chorus, belt out Howard Ashman's lyrics to Alan Menken's rocky score, and the monstrous plant that moves its lips, shouts and sings like Louis Armstrong, is comically vocalized by Michael Leslie and ingeniously manipulated by Anthony B. Ashbury.

The spectacle is rescued from crotcheting banality by its tongue-in-cheek treatment of science-fiction clap-trap and by a capable company.

In "Fly Away Home" (at the Hammersmith Lyric Studio) William Hume has applied the television method to playwrighting, relating his history of a broken marriage backward.

The material might have been more effective if assembled in the usual three acts. A collection of flashbacks describe what happened to a trio of young rebels of the 1960s in the years that followed. Two have married and fatherhood has curtailed their progress—one at creative writing and the second in his medical career—while the third, a non-conformist bachelor, has nothing to show for his defiance of accepted conventions.

There is some shrewd observation in the drawing of the three men (well played by Hywel Bennett as the husband who yearns to write

novels, Tim Woodward as the doctor whose family chores prevent his promotion, and Roger Lloyd Pack as a cynical dropout) but the play having introduced its dramatics personae, makes no dramatic progress.

Stephen Fagan's "The Hard Shoulder" (at the Aldwych) appears at first glance to be a play of character and incident, a story told for its own sake. On closer inspection it turns out to be what was to be categorized as a play of social significance, with its account of an ambitious young man determined to get rich quick on questionable real estate deals, who is inept in bringing them off.

Fagan, in the Galsworthy manner, humanizes his fumbling protagonist instead of presenting him as a dark villain out to grind widows' chins. His would-be tycoon is played with dry humor by Stephen Moore, and emerges as a likable, self-deluded and inefficient faker who learns nothing from a nerve-racking experience that nearly lands him in prison.

Glyn Owen delivers a trickling characterization of a corrupt fire chief who advises on the technique of burning down buildings to obtain insurance money and there is an amusing scene with Philip Bird as a hippie squatter.

Concertgebouw Repairs Set

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM—The Concertgebouw, Amsterdam's famous concert hall and home base of the Concertgebouw Orchestra, will close its doors for a major renovation beginning June 1985, the hall's management announced Tuesday.

The 35-million guilder (nearly \$12-million) operation, expected to take one year, will involve a complete renovation of the building's foundations, the management said.

Since the hall's construction in 1888, the building has sunk 5 inches (13 centimeters) into the Dutch city's soggy soil. "By 1985, the Concertgebouw will be on the verge

of collapse," its manager, Martijn Sanders, said.

Other improvements will include an overhaul of the hall's electric system and the installation of sophisticated air conditioning.

The renovation of the 2,000-seat Concertgebouw, considered one of the world's three best concert halls, will partly be funded by the public. A one-guilder (33-cent) levy on each ticket is expected to raise 7 million guilders (\$2.4 million).

The remainder will be financed by the city of Amsterdam, and donations of private companies, organizations and individuals.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
AT&T	1,121,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	AT&T	1,121,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 91,888,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 77,730,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 91,851,228

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
AT&T	1,121,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	AT&T	1,121,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4
IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	IBM	1,000,000	117 1/2	117 1/4

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Herald Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1983

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hertz Names Fredy Dellis to Board; Is Its First European Member

As the revitalized car-rental market continues to boom, Hertz has broken tradition by appointing its first European board member, Fredy M. Dellis.

Mr. Dellis, a Belgian who has been president of Hertz Europe for the past 18 months, has been elected to Hertz's board and made an executive vice president. He is believed to have an important role to play in major restructuring of international operations outside the United States that Hertz is expected to announce shortly.

This week, Mr. Dellis has been traveling around Europe with Hertz's chairman and chief executive officer, Jack A. Olson, who is in Europe after a record-breaking summer.

A year ago, RCA Corp. was eager to find a buyer for the company. Mr. Olson can look back on a half-year in which Hertz averaged more than a million rentals a month in the United States and set records in volume and revenue. The story in Europe has been equally positive. RCA is no longer trying to get out of the car-rental business.

Mr. Dellis, whose responsibilities already include the Hertz operations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and, curiously, Canada, will continue to be based at the Hertz Europe headquarters at Cranford, near London's Heathrow Airport.



Fredy M. Dellis

Oldman Planning Hong Kong Office

Undeterred by the jittery state of the local stock markets and the special problems that have led to the pegging of the Hong Kong dollar to the U.S. dollar, Goldman Sachs has chosen the British colony as the site for its new regional office, to be headed by Anthony Moore.

Mr. Moore, who has extensive investment banking experience in London, Paris, Tokyo and New York, is convinced that the U.S. company picked the right place for its Southeast Asian operations.

"We are confident that Hong Kong will continue to be an important financial center, giving us a sound base to provide international financial services to our clients," he said.

Mr. Moore is to be assisted by Alexander Thomson.

Other Appointments

Henri Misrahi has been appointed president and chief executive of Repartments Securities Corp., the New York-based investment banking firm jointly owned by Credit Lyonnais, Commerzbank, Banco di Roma, and the Swiss Bank Corporation.

Mr. Misrahi has been based in Panama as general manager of Credit Lyonnais. His predecessor as head of Repartments, Bernard Henteloff, is moving to take up a senior position at the Paris headquarters of Credit Lyonnais.

Engelhard Industries has appointed Robert Stedall managing director of its precious metals trading unit in London, Engelhard Metals.

Mr. Stedall is to be senior dealer. Edward Acker, chairman of Pan American, and Carlo de Benedetti, chairman and chief executive of Olivetti, are the joint chairmen of the firm formed to provide services to the United States and Italy, which recently held its inaugural meeting in Venice.

The council aims to strengthen ties between the two countries by signing together a high-powered collection of academics, businessmen, and political figures from both sides of the Atlantic.

The 50-member board includes René Levesque, chairman of I.T.T. Levesque, former president of the United Automobile Workers, and John Brown, former Secretary of Defense. On the Italian side are prominent figures as Gianni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, Guido Carli, chairman of the European Confederation of Industry, and Umberto Eco, chairman of Alitalia.

Chase Manhattan Bank has announced a number of appointments and promotions affecting its operations in Ireland, Egypt, Hong Kong and London. Douglas K. Bomer, managing director of Chase Bank & Trust Co. in London, is to be succeeded by James Lewis, who is to be succeeded by James Lewis, who is to be succeeded by James Lewis.

Robert Binney, managing director of Chase Manhattan Asia in Hong Kong since 1980, is being transferred to the post of general manager for Chase's operations in Japan. His predecessor, Timothy McGinnis, a vice president, is to move to New York to take up the new post of chief financial services executive.

James Rousseau, formerly managing director for international affairs at the Empire State Building, has joined Al Saudi Banque-France as special adviser to the chairman, Chafic Akkash. The bank has also appointed Mohamed Moschetti as general manager.

—IAN ELLIOTT SHIRCORE

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 18, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sc	DK	N
London	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Frankfurt	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Paris	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Geneva	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Brussels	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Amsterdam	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Stockholm	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Copenhagen	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Oslo	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Reykjavik	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Helsinki	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Tallinn	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Riga	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Vilnius	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Kiev	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
Moscow	2.895	4.352	112.255	34.75	1.345	5.501	128.11	20.84	20.84
U.S. Dollar	1.000								
West German Mark	2.48	1.000							
French Franc	6.55	1.000							
British Pound	1.63	1.000							
Swiss Franc	2.00	1.000							
Japanese Yen	163.60	1.000							
Italian Lira	2036.27	1.000							
Spanish Peseta	166.64	1.000							
Portuguese Escudo	200.48	1.000							
Belgian Franc	36.36	1.000							
Dutch Guilder	3.76	1.000							
Austrian Schilling	13.76	1.000							
Scandinavian									
Swedish Krona	4.66	1.000							
Norwegian Krone	4.76	1.000							
Danish Krone	6.46	1.000							
Finland Markka	5.94	1.000							
Estonian Kroon	33.33	1.000							
Lithuanian Litas	20.00	1.000							
Latvian Lats	100.00	1.000							
Russian Ruble	25.00	1.000							
Czech Koruna	166.64	1.000							
Slovak Koruna	166.64	1.000							
Hungarian Forint	200.48	1.000							
Polish Zloty	200.48	1.000							
Czechoslovak Koruna	166.64	1.000							
Yugoslav Dinar	200.48	1.000							
Romanian Leu	200.48	1.000							
Bulgarian Lev	200.48	1.000							
Greek Drachma	200.48	1.000							
Turkish Lira	200.48	1.000							
Israeli Sheqel	200.48	1.000							
Indian Rupee	200.48	1.000							
Pakistani Rupee	200.48	1.000							
Sri Lankan Rupee	200.48	1.000							
Thai Baht	200.48	1.000							
Singapore Dollar	200.48	1.000							
Malaysian Ringgit	200.48	1.000							
Indonesian Rupiah	200.48	1.000							
Philippine Peso	200.48	1.000							
Chinese Yuan	200.48	1.000							
Japanese Yen	163.60	1.000							
South African Rand	200.48	1.000							
Botswana Pula	200.48	1.000							
Swaziland Lilangeni	200.48	1.000							
Lesotho Pula	200.48	1.000							
Namibia Dollar	200.48	1.000							
South African Rand	200.48	1.000							
Botswana Pula	200.48	1.000							
Swaziland Lilangeni	200.48	1.000							
Lesotho Pula	200.48	1.000							
Namibia Dollar	200.48	1.000							

Source: Reuters. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000. (d) Not quoted. (e) Not available.

INTEREST RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 18, excluding bank service charges

Recurrency Deposits										Oct. 18
Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR			
9% - 9%	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	9% - 9%	12% - 12%	8% - 8%	8% - 8%	8% - 8%	8% - 8%	8% - 8%	
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Overvalued Dollar Is Seen at Root Of U.S. Trade Deficit With Japan

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON — An overvalued dollar is at the root of the growing U.S. trade deficit with Japan and is costing the United States 2 million jobs, the U.S. chairman of a United States-Japan advisory commission said Tuesday.

David Packard, chairman of Hewlett-Packard Inc. of Palo Alto, California, said members of the commission named by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed that the dollar should now be at 200 yen rather than at its current valuation of about 220. Mr. Packard spoke at a State Department news conference before presenting the commission's interim report to Mr. Reagan.

The California business leader said 20-yrn adjustment in the exchange rate would create 2 million U.S. jobs. This was the number of jobs lost by several U.S. companies that once held 90 percent of the world market for their products but have been replaced by Japanese companies enjoying an export-sales advantage gained from an undervalued yen, he explained. He did not name the companies.

The commission recognizes the trade imbalance, now approaching \$24 billion a year, as "one of the most difficult — and certainly most visible — political problems in the two nations, causing 'deep concern, resentment and alarm in the United States,' the interim report stated.

The report said there are no signs

of reversing a trend that has seen Japanese exports to the United States expand 16 percent a year over the past eight years, despite "voluntary" restrictions, while U.S. exports to Japan have risen at an annual rate of only 9 percent.

Partly responsible for the artificial exchange rate, Mr. Packard said, are the higher interest rates in the United States. "Everybody in the Congress and government knows they're too high, but for political reasons nobody wants to do anything about it," he said.

The interim report hailed efforts by the Japanese government to remove trade barriers and open its markets to U.S. goods, but Mr. Packard said a change in the exchange rate would get results faster.

Citicorp Net Climbed 11% in Quarter

NEW YORK — Despite a rising level of problem loans to Latin America, three of the largest commercial banks in the United States Tuesday reported profit increases for the third quarter.

Citicorp said third-quarter profit rose 11 percent from a year earlier; Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. said its third-quarter earnings rose 3.2 percent, and Bankers Trust New York Corp. reported a third-quarter earnings increase of 13 percent.

Citicorp said its third-quarter profit was \$221 million, or \$1.66 a share, up from \$199 million, or \$1.54 a share, a year earlier.

For the first nine months, Citicorp said earnings rose 24 percent to \$659 million, or \$4.99 a share, from \$530 million, or \$4.11 a share.

Citicorp said third-quarter revenue rose 7 percent to \$1.44 billion from \$1.35 billion. In the nine months, revenue climbed 17 per-

cent to \$4.3 billion, from \$3.7 billion.

In the third-quarter, Citicorp said loans classified as nonperforming, generally those on which payments either are overdue 90 days or more or are expected to be overdue, rose from the second quarter to \$2.6 billion, or 3 percent of all Citicorp's loans outstanding.

"The increases in nonperforming loans were primarily attributable to weakness in the Latin American private sector," Citicorp said.

Manufacturers Hanover said its third-quarter earnings rose to \$88 million, or \$2.20 a share, up from \$85.3 million, or \$2.14 a share. In the nine months, profit was \$250.6 million, or \$5.24 a share, up from \$211.4 million, or \$5.73 a share, a year earlier.

The company said interest revenue rose in the quarter 7.2 percent to \$433 million and other revenue rose 2.5 percent to \$146.4 million. In the nine months, interest revenue rose more than 12 percent to

Growth of International Banking Nearly at Standstill in 2d Quarter

(Continued from Page 11)

the gain. Loans to OPEC countries rose \$800 million.

Estimating that the non-OPEC developing countries this year will run a current-account deficit of about \$50 billion, of which about \$10 billion was expected to be financed by new bank lending, the IS commented:

"The prospects of these countries obtaining a sum of that order would not look very encouraging if judged solely on the basis of a \$5.8 billion raised in the first half. However, it said that while the second-quarter increase in new loans may have been small, it occurred despite the fact that there was no 'involuntary' lending to Mexico and Brazil during the period.

"If the recovery of spontaneous lending to non-OPEC developing countries... seen in the second quarter is maintained in the second half of the year, and if... there is a resumption of 'involuntary' lending to certain problem countries, an aggregate current-

St. Gobain Sells 10% of Company

PARIS — State-owned Cie. de St. Gobain said Tuesday that it sold a 10-percent shareholding in Cie. Generale des Eaux to a member of the Schlumberger group for 398 francs (\$50.35) a share.

The transaction, valued at about 450 million francs, ends an affair seen at the outset by Generale des Eaux as an attempted backdoor nationalization, industry sources said.

It reduces St. Gobain's holding in Generale des Eaux to 20.7 percent, in line with a Paris Stock Exchange ruling on July 29 after share transactions in June and July, partly with other state-owned companies, gave St. Gobain a 33-percent holding.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

GM to Pay \$42.5 Million in Bias Case; Settlement Called Biggest of Its Kind

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Motors Corp. agreed Tuesday to a \$42.5-million settlement of a sex- and race-discrimination complaint filed 10 years ago. The amount of the settlement was said to be the largest for a bias suit in history.

Besides establishing goals for hiring and promotion of women and members of minority groups, the agreement includes a \$15-million educational package designed to provide scholarships for GM employees and their family members at four-year colleges, two-year colleges and technical schools. The settlement applies to all of GM's divisions in the United States.

The case stems from discrimination charges brought against General Motors in August 1973 by William H. Brown 3d, a former head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a federal agency. Mr. Brown cited Title VII, a law that forbids patterns and practices of employment discrimination in a company. The parties negotiated intermittently over the last 10 years, and an intensive effort to bring about a settlement began in June.

CBS Is Seeking to Buy Record Firm

NEW YORK (NYT) — CBS is actively seeking to acquire one or more major record companies, the company has announced.

Walter R. Yetnikoff, president of the CBS Records Group, said Monday that CBS had been motivated by the proposed merger of Warner Communications' recorded-music business and Polygram Records, which is owned by Philips of the Netherlands and Siemens of West Germany. He declined to specify the kind of record company that CBS is seeking.

"I never thought this sort of thing was legal," Mr. Yetnikoff said. It is still unclear, however, whether the Warner-Polygram merger is within the bounds of U.S. antitrust law. Warner submitted the proposed merger for government approval last month, and the Justice Department has not yet responded. The merger has to be approved as well by the West German government.

Carrian Receiver and Manager Named

HONG KONG (Reuters) — A supreme court judge has appointed two accountants as receivers and managers of Carrian Property Management Ltd. and 56 other subsidiaries of Carrian Investments Ltd., Carrian Investments said Tuesday.

The appointment was made at the request of the joint provisional liquidators of Carrian Investments Ltd. Carrian owes the equivalent of more than \$1.2 billion at current exchange rates, according to Hong Kong officials, largely because of the collapse in property prices here last year.

The judge's order provides that the appointment of the two men should not prejudice the rights of any secured creditors of the 57 subsidiaries. The 56 companies exclude all companies in the Grand Marine Holdings and China Underwriters sub-groups.

Commerzbank Sets 6-DM Dividend

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Commerzbank will offer a dividend of 6 Deutsche marks on its 1983 earnings, Walter Seipp, the board chairman, said Tuesday. It would be the first dividend payment since 1979.

Mr. Seipp's announcement at a press conference came as the Commerzbank index of 60 leading West German shares reached a 23-year high of 989.7, up 7.9 from Monday and surpassing this year's peak of 986.3, Commerzbank said.

The index was last at these levels on September 9, 1960, when it was at 993.2. Its record, reached on Sept. 5, 1960, was 1,031.9.

Floating Rate Notes

Oct. 18

Issuer/Min Cdn/Mkt.	Coupon	Rate	Yield	Issuer/Min Cdn/Mkt.	Coupon	Rate	Yield
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00
Alfred 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00	North Western 11/15/84	10	100.00	10.00

Legrand

Income holds steady Cash flow rises

Consolidated results for the first half of 1983 were as follows:

(in F.Fr. million)	1st half 1983	1st half 1982	1st half 1983	1st half 1982
Sales	1,201.1	1,450.3	1,676.7	+15.6%
Net Income (group)	73.4	83.5	83.7	—
Cash flow (funds generated from operations)	135.9	163.9	163.8	+12.1%
Investment	125.8	141.0	164.0	+16.3%

After adjustment for changes in the structure of the group, the increase in sales works out to 8%.

Factors affecting consolidated income were:

- a drop in the Brazilian subsidiary's income, its French franc accounts being penalized by a loss on currency translation of its current assets due to the very sharp devaluation of the cruzado at the beginning of 1983,
- which was offset by
- higher income for Legrand S.A. and its French and European subsidiaries.

Further, a satisfactory increase in consolidated cash flow and the successful launching of the preferred share issue in June provide the group with the resources needed to pursue its ambitious investment program, focused chiefly on improving productivity, broadening the range and further development abroad.

Legrand has accordingly taken over the Dutch firm of Hekken Apparaten Fabriek, which specializes in domestic electric fittings (1982 sales, F.Fr. 15 million). This small producer, located in Bostel, near Eindhoven, will complement Legrand Nederland's range and boost its market share.



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 - CRÉDIT AGRICOLE (France)
 - DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK (Germany)
 - GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK (Austria)
 - OKOBANK OSUUSPANKKIEN KESKUSPANKKI OY (Finland)
 - RABOBANK NEDERLAND (The Netherlands)

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SPORTS

64 European Soccer Clubs Passing, and Clashing, in the Night

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing. Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness.

Despite, or perhaps because of the jet airplane, travels of the modern soccer players seem exactly as frightened as H.W. Longfellow's century-old observation.

Again Wednesday night, the European club competitions scatter 64 teams across the continent. They pass through barriers of culture and creed; they cluster in four-star seclusion to study decks of cards and pool tables; they appear under the night lights and, with scarcely a word in friendship or anger, they are gone.

Most of them, anyhow. A few leave a mark behind.

Men like Claudio Gentile and Andoni Goicoechea. I know what you're thinking: Why, before a ball or anything else is kicked, high-light a couple of butchers?

Well, in Goicoechea's case it is Diego Maradona, the big bad jaguar's latest victim, who will not let the subject rest. Taught as most

of us were never to kick a man while he is down, I still cannot entirely dismiss the temptation to wish the doctors had put plaster over Maradona's mouth rather than on his shattered left ankle.

The silly boy inside the genius now says: "I don't principally blame the players, but rather the one person on the field who prefers not to see the violence. . . . Violence will continue in Spain so long as referees put up with it. I don't understand a public which applauds violence."

Even in Spain, where authority is lamentably soft on the hard men, the response is that referees never kicked anyone. But Goicoechea, although prevented from doing so for Athletic Bilbao in the Spanish League for 10 matches, is of course unleashed on foreigners.

He is eligible for Wednesday's visit to Liverpool, but the English champions may take heart from Goicoechea's recent parole performance for Spain against France. He was withdrawn after half an hour, evidently ineffective under the pressure of having to concentrate on the ball.

In Paris on Wednesday, particu-

larly suspicious eyes will follow Claudio Gentile. Not merely because of the double fracture he broke accidentally inflicted to Luis Rastury's jaw in last summer's Champions' Cup final, but because Gentile's innocent little hobby off the field is now the talk of Europe. Innocent? Like every man, until proven otherwise, Gentile's collec-

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tion of antique watches is innocent, although Poland may institute criminal proceedings alleging he smuggled three contraband watches out of Danzig when Juventus played there last month.

Observes Gentile, who paid a fine on the spot: "I don't care if I never play in Poland again — it is certainly not America." True, it is not. But Alain Couriol, Paris St. Germain's delicate winger who meets Gentile on Wednesday, may feel it immaterial whether the Italian was detained in Danzig or Detroit — anywhere but Paris.

But time waits for no man, not even Antonin Panenka. More fragile than Couriol ever was, more

gifted than the vast majority of Europeans when it comes to striking a soccer ball, Panenka is 34 now and probably never expected to play again at top level in Prague.

But his goal enabled Rapid Vienna to scrape past Nantes in the last round of the Champions' Cup — and to visit Bohemians Prague, where he spent his youth and most of his senior years, too. He presumably will find things other than cards to while away the time in Prague.

The experienced campaigners of Benfica may, if their manager and his senses permit, taste the spectacular fish and even more spectacular scenery of the old sort of Piranesi on Wednesday. In fine goal-scoring fettle, Benfica visits Olympiakos, which surprised everyone by disposing of the young Ajax side in the Champions' Cup last month.

Olympiakos has the dark Nikos Anastopoulos to score its goals, the blond former Cologne midfielder Herbert Nittmann and a solid defense. It also has shipping tycoon Stavros Dailas to dangle victory bonuses.

When it comes to squeezing rich men's purses, Johan Cruyff has never been a novice. Now, having another final fling, he masterminds Feyenoord of Rotterdam for a salary reportedly between £300,000 and \$400,000 (about \$375,000-\$532,000), depending on the crowds his phenomenal presence draws.

Last week in the Netherlands, the Feyenoord crowd of 33,000 was almost 10,000 above the negotiating line. And Cruyff, making the bullets for young Peter Houtman to score, now plays in front of Rund Gullit, the 21-year-old who stimulates Holland's astonishing football act in overtaking the Republic of Ireland's 2-0 lead to win, 3-2.

Cruyff, Houtman and Gullit travel to London, where Tottenham's Glenn Hoddle & Co. anticipate a stirring battle of wits and will. Hoddle was the hero last week in Budapest. And right there with him is Steve Archibald, the Scottish striker who fell out with his manager two months ago, who was dropped and then restored, and who, in a proper sporting gesture of defiance, has since netted six goals in five games.

If there is a more intriguing UEFA Cup encounter on Wednesday, it is Aston Villa's visit to Moscow Spartak. Former European champion Villa was engaged in a war with its neighbor, Birmingham City, last Saturday; the game was soured by vindictive tactics during the play and, apparently, head-butting as the protagonists left the field. (Spanish readers' letters to Aston Villa, please.)

With its interminable delays, the Moscow airport is as good a place as any to cool off, so long as Villa does not then attempt to travel by train; on match days in the Soviet Union, trains are liable to be vandalized. Villa drew, 0-0, in the Crimea en route to conquering Europe in 1982, but that was against Kiev.

Spartak is something else. It leads the Soviet Supreme League, it thrashed Arsenal home and away a year ago and its international striker, Uli Gavrilov, is in stunning form. Not a team to meet when the traveling is weary and the away record is as vulnerable as Villa's has been lately.

But who needs to travel to surrender pride and status? The decline of Enzo Bearzot's world champion Italy was humiliated by last weekend when 70,000 in Naples whistled and decided Bearzot's much-changed side as it fell, 3-0, in the European championship against Sweden.

Naturally, the knives were out. Naturally, Bearzot resented criticism from the top about his selection. "Who else should I pick?" he asked. "The 1982 World Cup winners?" (Those cup winners had already failed in European matches.) "No, we are building for the future. . . ."

Bearzot is well-read, so he probably knows the completion of the Longfellow lines that began this column:

Only a look and a voice; then darkness again and a silence.



Glenn Hoddle (white jersey), last week's hero for England.

NBA Drug Policy: A Rational Rationale

Bob Lanier, a member of the Milwaukee Bucks, is president of the National Basketball Players Association.

By Bob Lanier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Basketball Players Association, together with the league, announced a new program late last month dealing with the illegal use of drugs in the NBA. As of this date, the

public reaction has been overwhelmingly positive, for which we are grateful.

The program, after an amnesty period that ends Dec. 31, calls for barring any player convicted of, or pleading guilty to, a crime involving the use or distribution of heroin or cocaine. Also, any player found to have illegally used these drugs would be barred.

The moving force behind this program was the players. It is inter-

esting that they would take a position having dramatic impact on the ability of certain players to exercise their "right to earn a living."

Our decision evolved over a period of seven or eight months. During the collective bargaining negotiations last year, the NBA proposed analyses for all players on an indiscriminate basis. We categorically refused to accept their proposal, and it eventually was dropped from the negotiations.

Over the past few months, however, within our organization we felt strongly that a need to eliminate drug use among the players was a top priority.

When we started to negotiate on open items not covered in the most recent agreement, drug use was discussed again. Most of the league officials and club owners were surprised by our point, but eventually came around to our view.

Based on recent meetings we have held with each of the players, we believe that support for the program is overwhelming among the membership. A number of players felt the move was long overdue. Most believe that this will help the players who need help, not punish them.

If we were not to be the leaders in attacking illegal drug use now, we would be faced with reacting later, and in the process letting our members and others get severely damaged.

What were our concerns? First, as a group we were being tarnished with the brush of "all being hop-heads." The overwhelming number of players are not users of drugs, and once and for all we want to be able to convince the public. This not only makes it easier for me and others in the league to hold our heads high when appearing in public, but also helps our sport.

Second, the players share in at least 35 percent of all revenues earned in our league. With the attack on illegal drug use, I believe professional basketball will prosper. Better attendance, higher TV ratings, more endorsement opportunities all lead to more revenues for the players to share. Tied with this is the fan perception that the players will be playing at all times at their highest possible skill level.

Third, with reports of large increases in drug use in professional sports as well as in society in general, we all felt we had a responsibility, as role models, to change the trend. Eighty percent of our players are black. The kids in the inner cities idolize NBA players, and we felt it critical that these children hear our message loud and clear: NBA players won't use drugs and, if they do, they will be kept out of the league.

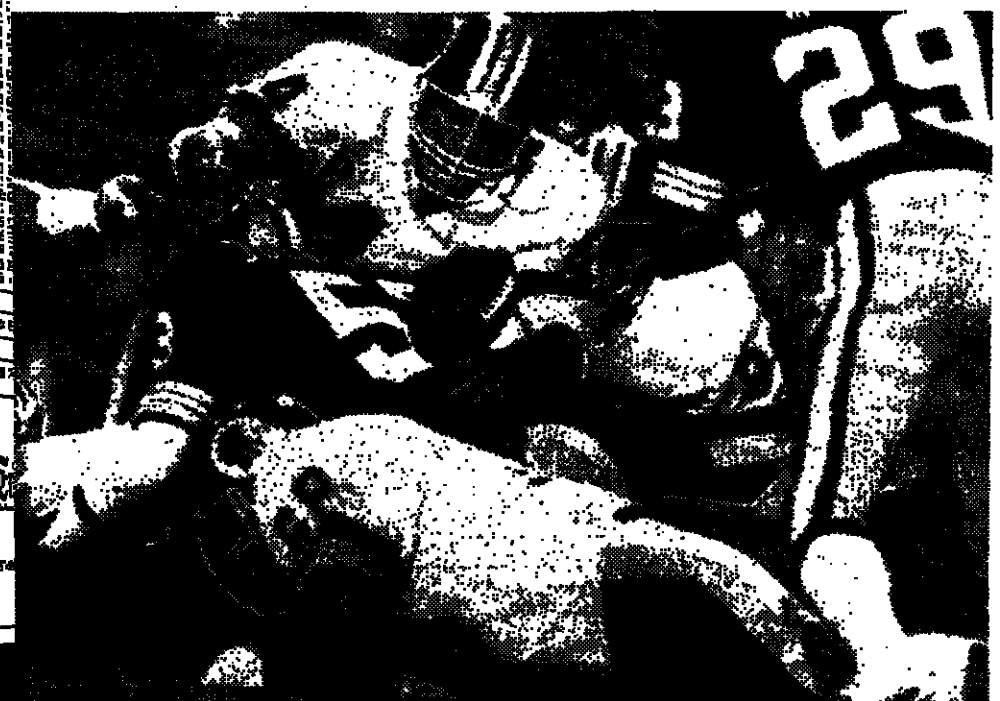
Our players have made many appearances in the playgrounds and gymnasiums of the cities. I have done it several times. We have told them that drugs and basketball don't mix, that they must keep their lives straight. Now when we tell them to stay away from drugs, they will have reason to listen.

I believe this message will also help in the colleges. Undoubtedly, some players come to the NBA having used drugs. Maybe our stance will convince the National Collegiate Athletic Association to try to help the student athlete eliminate his problem.

But not all the reaction to the program was favorable. Some have indicated that the players' stance was too harsh. This was a concern; after all, this union represents all our players. But we felt strongly that the most humanitarian approach was to help all our members by making the league stronger, and help those of our players who had a drug problem to eliminate that problem. To date, education and counseling haven't been enough.

Three of our all-star players — David Thompson, Michael Ray Richardson and John Drew — admitted they needed help, all since January. We believe that the combination of education, counseling and penalties that are meaningful will help reduce and eliminate drug dependence.

We have written a program that provides due-process protection for all our members, a major factor in entering into this agreement. No player can be treated unfairly or unequally under this system, or if they are, the program will be terminated. No superstar will be protected, no 12th man will be sacrificed. After the period of amnesty and voluntary "coming forward," it is hoped, we will find a league that will be drug-free.



When John Riggins fumbled at the Packer 1-yard line in Monday night's first period, teammate Clint Didier recovered for a score. But Green Bay outlasted the Redskins, 48-47.

College Football Polls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 25 Associated Press college football teams, with first-place votes, conference records, season records and total points.

Nebraska (5-0)	7-0	1,524
Texas (4-1)	5-0	1,387
North Carolina (4-0)	7-0	997
West Virginia (4-0)	6-0	978
Auburn (5-0)	5-0	951
Florida (5-0)	5-0	941
Georgia (5-0)	5-0	795
Alabama (F.C.S.) (5-0)	6-0	722
Michigan (5-0)	5-0	722
Illinois (5-0)	5-0	695
Ohio (5-0)	5-0	596
Arizona (5-0)	4-0	523
Washington (5-0)	5-0	359
Arkansas (5-0)	5-0	334
Idaho (5-0)	4-0	243
Utah (5-0)	4-0	243
Brigham Young (5-0)	5-0	237
Colorado (5-0)	5-0	186
Alabama (5-0)	4-0	84

United Press International

NEW YORK—United Press International College Football, with first-place votes in 1958:

Nebraska (5-0)	63
Texas (4) (5-0)	59
West Virginia (4-0)	50
Auburn (5-0)	51
Florida (5-0)	34
Georgia (5-0)	34
S. Methodist (5-0)	30
Miami (F.C.S.) (6-1)	29
Michigan (5-0)	29
Illinois (5-0)	27
Idaho (5-0)	17
Arizona (5-0)	16
Washington (5-0)	15
Brigham Young (5-1)	14
Oklahoma (6-2)	41
Ohio (5-0)	24
Michigan (5-0)	24
Alabama (4-2)	11
Arizona (5-0)	11
Roston College (5-1)	11

AP 1958 selections, and **Bravest** (1958) are: **AP** top 26 and national championship selections by UPI, are Clemson, Southern California, Arizona, Wichita St. and Southern

